

# EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

## WELCOMING KING MOHAMMED VI

**HON. DONALD M. PAYNE**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 6, 2004*

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, my colleague, Mr. PITTS and I, would like to welcome King Mohammed VI of Morocco to the United States and wish him well during his visit. We strongly urge His Majesty to uphold and implement his nation's agreements regarding the conflict over the Western Sahara. In addition, we urge His Majesty to uphold U.N. Security Council Resolution 1541 as a tribute to former Secretary of State James A. Baker III, who promoted international legality and justice while responding to the true long-term interests of both parties concerned in this conflict. His Majesty's support for the former U.N. Special Envoy Baker's Peace Plan would be the best contribution to peace and stability in the region. In addition, upholding the Peace Plan would demonstrate the effectiveness of the pursuit of national aspirations through non-violence in the greater Middle East, a region that has been the target of much violence.

Mr. Speaker, last week, a number of Members sent a letter to President Bush requesting that during his meeting with the King, he strongly encourage His Majesty to implement the United Nations Settlement Plan in order to achieve a just, peaceful, and lasting resolution to the conflict over Western Sahara. The letter welcomed United Nations Security Council Resolution No. 1541 adopted April 29, 2004, which reaffirmed support for the Peace Plan for Self-Determination of the People of Western Sahara devised by U.N. Secretary General Kofi Annan's Special Envoy, James Baker, and shared deep regret over the departure of Mr. Baker and the circumstances that led to his resignation.

In addition, the letter welcomed the confidence-building measures taken by the Polisario Front which released a further 643 Moroccan POWs since July 2003; the number of POWs the Polisario has liberated since 1991 now totals 1,760. However, the Members of Congress expressed their regret that the Government of King Mohammed VI has not reciprocated in a commensurate way. The fact that the Sahrawis have opted for non-violence in the affirmation of their identity and have respected the terms of the cease-fire signed in 1991 between their representative and Morocco, is telling in terms of who is committed to settlement of the conflict.

Further, the letter expressed great concern that if the conflict between these two parties is left unresolved, it has the potential to disrupt peace and stability in the Maghreb region, thus threatening the interests of the United States. The Members expressed that the United States should use its unique influence in that region to press the Moroccan Government and the Polisario Front to agree to the Peace Plan and to implement it under the supervision of the United Nations. Although U.S.

attention is primarily focused, as it should be on Iraq and on the war against terrorism, the letter underscores the concern of the Members that the Western Sahara conflict needs to be addressed urgently and fairly to the benefit of the peoples of the region and in the interest of the United States. A peaceful, successful resolution of the conflict over Western Sahara will provide a signal to the Broader Middle East and North African region that in the 21st century there are successful alternatives to violence in the pursuit of national aspirations.

Mr. Speaker, we again extend our welcome His Majesty and strongly urge him not to stand in the way of progress towards the peaceful resolution of the conflict over Western Sahara.

## HONORING GRACE CLAYTON ON THE COMPLETION OF HER INTERNSHIP

**HON. BART GORDON**

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 6, 2004*

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the contributions Grace Clayton has made while interning in my Washington, D.C., office. Grace, a fellow Middle Tennessean, has been a wonderful addition to the office and a great servant to the constituents of Tennessee's Sixth Congressional District.

Grace is finishing her second internship in my Washington, D.C., office, but she must return to the University of Alabama, where she is majoring in public relations. She is a member of Kappa Kappa Gamma, a volunteer for Big Brothers/Big Sisters and an acolyte in the Episcopal church.

During her internship, she has been a tremendous help to me and my staff as she assisted us in numerous projects. Not only did she win us over, but she also won over constituents as she guided them through the U.S. Capitol.

I hope Grace has enjoyed her fast-paced internship as much as we have appreciated her hard work. I wish her all the best in the future.

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. PETER DEUTSCH**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 6, 2004*

Mr. DEUTSCH. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably absent from the chamber Wednesday, June 23, Thursday, June 24, and Friday, June 25, during rollcall votes.

Had I been present, I would have voted "Yea" on rollcall No. 288, and "Yea" on rollcall No. 300, "Yea" on rollcall No. 304, "No" on rollcall No. 318, and "Yea" on rollcall No. 325.

## HOUSE FOOD SERVICE WORKERS SHOULD BE COMMENDED

**HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 6, 2004*

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the food services workers of the Longworth, Rayburn, and Cannon House Office buildings, I submit for the record a letter signed by thirty-eight Members of Congress to Guest Service Inc. CEO/President Gerald T. Gabrys denouncing his decision to have his workers pay his company a day of wages on The National Day of Mourning.

The men and women who serve Members of Congress, staff, and the public each day in the House cafeterias are some of the most dedicated, hard working, and patriotic workers in our nation. They spend hours on their feet each day, ensuring that the House functions smoothly. Their characteristic smiles are a testament to the professionalism with which they go about their jobs.

But while the House food service workers have served Members of Congress for years—often without recognition—it has become time for Members of Congress to serve them. The rest of nation set aside June 11, 2004 to honor and pay solemn tribute to former President Reagan, but Guest Services Inc. (GSI) used the National Day of Mourning as a unique opportunity to extract compensation from its workforce.

Indeed, as federal employees across the nation were granted a one-day paid "holiday" on the National Day of Mourning, Guest Services employees were barred from reporting to work and required to expend a vacation or sick day to be paid for this previously scheduled day of employment. As a government contractor, GSI knew that Congress or the President could close the government at any time. This is a business risk inherent in GSI's relationship with the government. GSI passed the cost along to its employees.

The thirty-eight Members of Congress who signed this letter believe that decision was wrong. We have called upon GSI to pay its workers for the National Day of Mourning and return any vacation or sick time used as a result of their policy.

The House food service workers should be commended—not punished—for their admirable service to the federal government and our nation.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,  
Washington, DC, June 25, 2004.

Mr. GERALD T. GABRYS,  
President/CEO, Guest Services Inc.,  
Fairfax, VA

DEAR MR. GABRYS: We write to express our concern and disappointment regarding the decision by Guest Services Inc. (GSI) not to pay its food service workers on June 11, 2004, The National Day of Mourning.

As you know, all executive departments, independent establishments, and other governmental agencies were closed on June 11th

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

so that our nation could honor and formally pay its respects to the late former President Ronald Reagan.

While federal employees across the nation were granted a one-day paid "holiday" for this purpose, non-salaried Guest Services employees in the Longworth, Rayburn, and Cannon House Office Buildings were summarily barred from reporting to work, and GSI announced they would not be paid for this previously scheduled day of employment. Instead, GSI employees were told that they would be required to utilize an accrued vacation or sick day.

What GSI has done is to compel its employees to effectively pay GSI one day of wages for the National Day of Mourning. This is extraordinary. As a government contractor, GSI must have been aware of the possibility that Congress or the President could designate a one-day National Holiday shutting down the federal government at any time. But while the rest of the nation set aside June 11th to honor and pay solemn tribute to former President Reagan, GSI appears to have used the National Day of Mourning as a unique opportunity to extract compensation from its workforce in retaliation for a cost inherent in GSI's relationship with the government.

We do not believe this was appropriate or within the spirit of this historically important day. We request that you both pay your workers for the day of June 11th and return any vacation or sick leave utilized by employees in response to your policy. Your employees should be commended—not punished—for their hard work and dedication in service to the federal government and our nation.

We look forward to your prompt response to this request. Please do not hesitate to contact us with any questions.

Sincerely

Dennis J. Kucinich; Max Sandlin; Gary L. Ackerman; Jim Cooper; Ellen O. Tauscher; Stephanie Tubbs Jones; Jim McDermott; Karen McCarthy; José E. Serrano; Gregory W. Meeks; Brad Sherman; Barbara Lee; Bernard Sanders; Sam Farr; Albert Russell Wynn; Lois Capps; Betty McCollum; George Miller; William D. Delahunt; Diane E. Watson; Patrick J. Kennedy; Tammy Baldwin; Mark Udall; Neil Abercrombie; Sheila Jackson-Lee; Jay Inslee; Fortney Pete Stark; Major R. Owens; Sherrod Brown; Brian Baird; Michael E. Capuano; Jerrold Nadler; Tom Udall; Rosa L. DeLauro; Raul M. Grijalva; Eddie Bernice Johnson; Michael M. Honda; and Chris Van Hollen.

#### TRIBUTE TO MR. DEREK WINANS

##### HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 6, 2004*

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, it is with sorrow that I rise to inform my colleagues of the sudden passing of Derek T. Winans. Mr. Winans, a direct descendant of William Wheeler, a founder of Newark with Robert Treat in 1666, lived in my hometown of Newark for over 40 years. He was known for his deep commitment to civil rights and was a major figure in organizing and winning support for anti-poverty, alternative education, and community development programs.

He was a graduate of St. Paul's in Concord, NH, and of Harvard College. His senior thesis at Harvard received a magna cum laude. His own success in education inspired him to devote himself to providing similar opportunities

for the youth in our community. Derek founded the Newark Day Care Council/Springfield Avenue Community School, the Ironbound Community Corporation/Ironbound Children's Center, and the Community Mobilization Center. He was co-founder of the Newark Community Project for People with AIDS, served as secretary of the Newark Coordinating Council, was active with the Newark Community Union Project, and acted as a spokesperson and planner for many civil rights and community-based organizations in Newark. He worked as deputy director for the International Youth Organization (IYO), planning director of the United Community Corporation, and was the staff person for Councilman Donald Tucker during his founding of the NJ Black Issues Convention.

Derek was not only involved locally but he also made an impact nationally. He was very active with Congressman BARNEY FRANK of Massachusetts, a Harvard classmate, on the enactment of the Ryan White Legislation in the early 90's, which significantly increased funding for education and treatment of HIV and AIDS. Earlier this year the House of Representatives approved a proposal written by Derek: The New Jersey Underground Railroad Cultural Heritage Project, for which IYO is serving as the lead agency. It was my privilege to work with Derek not only on these two projects but many others mentioned earlier.

Derek loved public policy, believed in the power of people to govern well, and possessed a long history of civic and political involvement. He was an important figure in many New Jersey political campaigns, with State Assemblyman George Richardson, Mayor Ken Gibson, and the Newark City Council campaign of the late Jesse Allan. He was truly a great friend of mine.

Derek was the son of the late Elizabeth Carrington and James Dusenberry Winans. He is survived by his stepmother, Polly Dudley Winans Beischer of Lakewood, NJ; a brother, Pete Torrey Winans of Amelia Island, FL; two stepbrothers; a stepsister; and numerous nieces and nephews.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you to join me in remembering the life of this remarkable man, and I encourage my colleagues to join me in recalling his lifelong commitment to service, integrity, and compassion. I express my condolences to his family and friends as they grieve his passing.

#### HONORING THE DEDICATED SERVICE OF PAUL RUMLER

##### HON. BART GORDON

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 6, 2004*

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the tremendous contributions Paul Rumler has made to Tennessee's Sixth Congressional District. Paul has been an integral part of my Washington staff for the last few months, but he has moved on to greener pastures.

Paul was a versatile contributor in the office, lending a hand to constituent services and the development of legislation. His research on methamphetamine abuse played an important role in the development of H.R. 4636, the Methamphetamine Remediation Act.

During his time here, he quickly won over the staff as well as Middle Tennesseans who were visiting our Nation's Capitol. His easy-going attitude and gentlemanly demeanor made him a wonderful addition to the office.

Although my staff and I will miss his hard work and enthusiasm, we are happy for Paul as he embarks on his new journey. I wish him all the best.

#### WESTERN SHOSHONE CLAIMS DISTRIBUTION ACT

##### HON. RICHARD W. POMBO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 6, 2004*

Mr. POMBO. Mr. Speaker, I request that the following letters between the Committee on Resources and the Committee on Ways and Means regarding H.R. 884, the Western Shoshone Claims Distribution Act, be submitted for the record under General Leave.

As you know, H.R. 884 passed the House under suspension of the rules on June 21, 2004. I wish to include these letters between the two Committees concerning the legislation as part of the RECORD.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
COMMITTEE ON RESOURCES,  
WASHINGTON, DC, JUNE 3, 2004.

Hon. BILL THOMAS,  
Chairman, Committee on Ways and Means,  
Longworth House Office Building, Wash-  
ington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I request your help in expediting consideration of H.R. 884, the Western Shoshone Claims Distribution Act, authored by Congressman Jim Gibbons. The bill authorizes the distribution of a monetary judgment awarded to the members of the Western Shoshone tribe in 1979 based on land claims against the United States and mismanagement of their tribal accounts by the federal government. The funds have been appropriated and have been accruing interest for over 20 years. Under current law, legislation is required before the tribal members can receive their awards and to establish an education trust fund for the tribe. The Committee on Resources favorably reported the bill on October 7, 2003.

H.R. 884 is the House companion measure to S. 618, which was passed by the Senate by unanimous consent on October 17, 2003. The Joint Tax Committee has determined that Section 3(c)(3) of the Senate bill contains revenue provisions and would be subject to a blueslip by your Committee. To avoid this Constitutional problem and to facilitate passage in the Senate, I wish to amend H.R. 884 with the text of S. 618 as passed by the Senate and have this considered by the House of Representatives under suspension of the rules next week.

I recognize the Committee on Ways and Means' jurisdictional interest in Section 3(c)(3) of the proposed amendment but ask that you allow H.R. 884 to go forward. I agree that by allowing the revised bill to be scheduled, the Ways and Means Committee does not relinquish any jurisdiction over H.R. 884 or similar legislation. I would also support your request to be represented on a conference on H.R. 884, if one should become necessary. Finally, I will include my letter and your response in the Congressional Record during Floor consideration of the measure.

The Western Shoshone have waited for over 25 years to receive their just awards, and Congressman Gibbons has been a tireless advocate on their behalf. We both appreciate

your cooperation on this measure and the able assistance of David Kavanaugh of your staff.

Sincerely,

RICHARD W. POMBO,  
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS, HOUSE  
OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, June 17, 2004.

Hon. RICHARD W. POMBO,  
Chairman, *Committee on Resources, Longworth  
House Office Building, Washington, DC.*

DEAR CHAIRMAN POMBO: Thank you for your letter dated June 3, 2004, regarding H.R. 884, the "Western Shoshone Claims Distribution Act." As you have noted, the Committee on Ways and Means has jurisdiction over Section 3(c)(3) of S. 618, the Senate companion bill to H.R. 884. I appreciate your agreement to amend the text of H.R. 884 and include the language passed by the Senate, thus avoiding any potential Constitutional problems. Further, I appreciate your recognition that this agreement does not prejudice the jurisdictional interests and prerogatives of the Committee on Ways and Means on this provision or any other similar legislation, and it should not be considered as precedent for consideration of matters of jurisdictional interest to the Committee in the future.

Thank you for your assistance and cooperation with this issue. We look forward to working with you in the future.

Best regards,

BILL THOMAS,  
Chairman.

HONORING THE MEMORY OF  
AMELIA, OHIO NATIVE ARMY  
SERGEANT CHARLES A. KISER,  
WHO DIED IN IRAQ

### HON. ROB PORTMAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 6, 2004*

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the memory of Army Sergeant Charles A. Kiser, a brave soldier, who died Thursday, June 24, 2004, in an explosion near Mosel, Iraq. Sergeant Kiser is a native of Clermont County, OH, an area I represent.

Sgt. Kiser grew up in Amelia, OH, attended St. Bernadette School, and began competing in track in the third grade. He graduated from McNicholas High School in 1985, where he was a champion sprinter and later a member of the University of Cincinnati's track team. It is said that he was one of the most talented sprinters ever at U.C. Several of Sgt. Kiser's records still stand at U.C., including the 300 yard dash indoors and the 300 meters.

After a year at the University of Cincinnati, he left to join the Navy. He spent 7 years in active duty, mostly in Italy, where he met his wife, Debbie, who was also in the Navy. Sgt. Kiser followed that with 7 years in the Naval Reserve.

They settled in Wisconsin, and had two children, Alicia and Mark. Two years ago, Sgt. Kiser joined the Army Reserve and trained at Ft. McCoy, Wisconsin. He left for Iraq in late 2003 with the 330th Military Police Detachment, based in Sheboygan.

Close to his family, Sgt. Kiser grew up with six women: his mother and five sisters, all of whom still live in the Clermont County area. Last night, there was a community-wide cele-

bration of Sgt. Kiser's life at the Clermont County Courthouse in Batavia.

All of us in the Cincinnati area are grateful for Sgt. Kiser's service to our country, and express our deepest sympathy to his family and many friends.

THOMAS F. FARLEY RETIRES AS  
DISTRICT ADMINISTRATOR FOR  
THE VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF  
TRANSPORTATION'S NORTHERN  
VIRGINIA DISTRICT

### HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 6, 2004*

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the contributions of Tom Farley to transportation efforts in northern Virginia. For the past 11 years, Tom has served as district administrator for the Virginia Department of Transportation's (VDOT) northern Virginia district which is the most populated and congested area of the Commonwealth.

District administrator for northern Virginia is a difficult job which often bears the brunt of public scrutiny. He is often on the front line when someone has a complaint about roads, snow, or potholes. Nevertheless, Tom has excelled because he is adept at bringing people together to find transportation solutions.

In the course of his career, Tom has worked with hundreds of citizens, homeowners, community groups, and elected officials. Tom has personally been a friend to me and helped with many projects that have benefitted the 10th District. He has also been involved in almost every major transportation issue in northern Virginia in the past 11 years including the Springfield Interchange, the new Woodrow Wilson Bridge, Route 50 traffic calming, the Fairfax County Parkway, and the Capital Beltway Safety Study.

I want to thank Tom for his contributions to northern Virginia and wish him the best as he retires from VDOT knowing that he has been a true public servant to the people of Virginia.

TRIBUTE TO COUNCIL MEMBER-  
AT-LARGE, DONALD K. TUCKER

### HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 6, 2004*

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a distinguished public servant from my district. It gives me a great deal of pleasure to recognize Councilman Donald Tucker for his 30 years of service to the City of Newark. This is a major accomplishment, and its celebration is a well deserved honor for Councilman Tucker. Having served on the City Council and Southward Democratic Committee with Councilman Tucker, I can attest to his dedication to our community and would like to share a few of his many passions, projects, and accomplishments with you today.

Since 1974, Councilman Tucker has devoted his time and energy to the pursuit of enhancing the quality of life for the residents of Newark. As the senior member of the City Council, he has the historical perspective that

makes him a nationally prominent municipal leader. In addition to serving as the President of the National Black Caucus of Local Elected Officials (NBCLEO) for four years, he was on the Executive Board of the National League of Cities. He has been pro-active in his efforts to assist in making Newark a "Model City." Councilman Tucker is founder and State Chairman of the renowned Black Issues Convention (NJBIC). Under his leadership, NJBIC is the longest serving State Black Issues Convention in the country. He is the main operative of the annual "Newark Day" observance in Atlantic City during the State League of Municipalities Convention.

In addition to his duties as a Councilman, Donald Tucker finds time to serve the community in other ways. He serves on several advisory boards and has received numerous awards and citations for his dedicated service. Always an advocate for children and senior citizens, Councilman Tucker is the founder of The Centre, Inc., a community services multipurpose center that serves these individuals.

I salute Councilman Tucker for his dedication to our community and I am proud to have him in my district. Mr. Speaker, please join me in extending my thanks to Councilman Tucker, and I invite my colleagues to join me in sending our sincere congratulations and best wishes as he celebrates 30 years of service to Newark's deserving citizens.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO FRANCIS S.  
CURREY FOR HIS HEROIC SERVICE

### HON. MAURICE D. HINCHEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 6, 2004*

Mr. HINCHEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and honor Francis S. Currey for his heroic service during the Second World War. I am very pleased to submit this tribute to Sergeant Currey, as the Town of Fallsburg in Sullivan County, New York prepares to celebrate "Francis Currey Day," designated for July 10, 2004. The day of festivities will pay homage to the outstanding and invaluable service that Sergeant Currey provided to our nation during World War II, which earned him the Medal of Honor. Mr. Currey is the only living native of Sullivan County to have received this distinguished award.

The details of Sergeant Currey's courageous actions are chronicled in a citation dated July 27, 1945 and signed by President Harry S. Truman. At the time of the events depicted in the citation, Francis Currey was nineteen years of age. It reads as follows:

"Sergeant Francis S. Currey, U.S. Army, Company K, 3rd Battalion, 120th Infantry, 30th Infantry Division. He was an automatic rifleman with the 3rd Platoon defending a strong point near Malmedy, Belgium, on 21 December 1944, when the enemy launched a powerful attack. Overrunning tank destroyers and antitank guns located near the strong point, German tanks advanced to the 3rd Platoon's position and, after prolonged fighting, forced the withdrawal of this group to a nearby factory. Sergeant Currey found a bazooka in the building and crossed the street to secure rockets meanwhile enduring intense fire from enemy tanks and hostile infantrymen who had

taken up a position at a house a short distance away. In the face of small arms, machine gun, and artillery fire, he, with a companion, knocked out a tank with one shot. Moving to another position, he observed three Germans in the doorway of an enemy-held house. He killed or wounded all three with his automatic rifle. He emerged from cover and advanced alone to within 50 yards of the house, intent on wrecking it with rockets. Covered by friendly fire, he stood erect, and fired a shot which knocked down half of one wall. While in this forward position, he observed five Americans who had been pinned down for hours by fire from the house and three tanks. Realizing that they could not escape until the enemy tank and infantry guns had been silenced, Sergeant Currey crossed the street to a vehicle, where he procured an armful of antitank grenades. These he launched while under heavy enemy fire, driving the tankmen from the vehicles into the house. He then climbed onto a half-track in full view of the Germans and fired a machine gun at the house. Once again changing his position, he manned another machine gun whose crew had been killed; under his covering fire the five soldiers were able to retire to safety. Deprived of tanks and with heavy infantry casualties, the enemy was forced to withdraw. Through his extensive knowledge of weapons and by his heroic and repeated braving of murderous enemy fire, Sergeant Currey was greatly responsible for inflicting heavy losses in men and material on the enemy, for rescuing five comrades, two of whom were wounded, and for stemming an attack which threatened to flank his battalion's position."

Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to join the Town of Fallsburg in honoring Francis S. Currey, who repeatedly risked his life in order to protect his fellow soldiers and to halt the Nazi offensive near Malmedy, Belgium during the Battle of the Bulge. The enemy offensive that Sergeant Currey thwarted may have prolonged the duration of the War in Europe and cost the lives of many more American soldiers had it been successful. It is with great pleasure that I hereby recognize Sergeant Currey's courageous and selfless actions and express my deep gratitude and appreciation for his tremendous service to this country.

A TRIBUTE TO GREATER FREE  
GIFT BAPTIST CHURCH

**HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 6, 2004*

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in honor of Greater Free Gift Baptist Church in recognition of the church's 50th year of existence, serving as a place of spiritual leadership in the community.

The Free Gift Baptist Mission was first organized on May 9, 1954 in the Home of Reverend J.W. McCray on 714A Monroe Street in Brooklyn, New York. The church leaders included Deacon Lee Gains who was chairman of the deacon board; Deacon Brodie who was treasurer; Sister Gertrude Ortry who was the church clerk; and Deacon Roosevelt Kirkland who served as chairman of the trustee board. There were about 25 charter members.

On the following Sunday, worship services were also held at 494 Lexington Avenue, where Reverend Wayne was pastor. In June of that same year, the church occupied its premises at 77 Sumner Avenue. On October 24, 1955, an Advisory Council meeting of the Eastern Baptist Association was held for the purpose of recognizing Free Gift Baptist Church as a regular Baptist church. In September 1956, the pastor, members, and many visitors and friends marched from 77 Sumner Avenue to 1058 Myrtle Avenue.

In June 1959, Reverend Daniel Webster Batts was called to serve as pastor of the church. In 1961, the Free Gift Baptist Church due to legal reasons changed its name to Greater Free Gift Baptist Church. Under new leadership, congregants continued worshipping at 1058 Myrtle Avenue. In 1962, membership was instructed to look for larger and better quarters, and through the help of the Almighty, church members located its present site at 146 Stockton Street. On December 12, 1991, the church lost its pastor Reverend Dr. Daniel Webster Batts and for three years while under the leadership of the Deacon Board, the church searched for a new pastor.

Finally, on February 26, 1995, the church installed its current pastor, Reverend William Raymond Whitaker, Jr. and since then the ministry has continued to grow. Under Reverend Whitaker's leadership, the church now has a ministerial staff consisting of three ministries, a nurses unit, the Greater Free Gift Bible Institute, which includes a General Bible Class and Child and Youth Evangelism Classes, an in-house library, a remedial reading assistance class, a basic computer training class, two vans, the D.W. Batts Fellowship Hall as well as the formation of the Drama and Dance Ministry and Serenity on Stockton Street. In May 2003, the main sanctuary and the D.W. Batts Fellowship Hall were renovated.

Mr. Speaker, the Greater Free Gift Baptist Church has served as a religious sanctuary for 50 years, inspiring spiritual growth, knowledge and understanding in the community. As such, the church is more than worthy of receiving our recognition today and I urge my colleagues to join me in honoring this truly remarkable congregation.

HONORING COLONEL JACK V.  
SCHERER

**HON. MARION BERRY**

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 6, 2004*

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding citizen and an admirable leader, COL Jack Scherer of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Memphis District.

On July 12th, COL Scherer will step down as Memphis District Commander after finishing his 3-year term. He leaves behind a legacy of infrastructure and development all along the Mississippi River from Cairo, Illinois, to Rose-dale, Mississippi.

COL Scherer has served his country with distinction as a member of several troop as-

signments including as Platoon Leader, Company XO and Battalion Logistics Officer for the 326th Engineer Battalion, 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault). He also commanded Company E (Mobile Assault Brigade), 1st Engineer Battalion, and 82nd Engineer Battalion, 1st Infantry Division (Mechanized).

His wide-ranging experience in the field and with the Defense Logistics Agency in Ft. Belvoir, VA, has led to a vision and knowledge of water-borne infrastructure far exceeding the norm. The rivers and levees, especially the Mississippi River and tributaries, of our area have not known a greater advocate than COL Scherer; his absence from our future efforts will be terribly apparent.

In addition to his infrastructure development, COL Scherer has been involved in many humanitarian relief operations. Deployed to Bosnia-Herzegovina in support of Operation Joint Guard, he was the Multi-National Division (North) Engineer. While there, he coordinated the work of eight national engineer units supervising land mine-removal operations.

COL Jack Scherer is a hero not only for his courage and leadership as Army colonel, but for his commitment to the infrastructure our region is so reliant upon. On behalf of the Congress, I extend deep appreciation to COL Scherer for his leadership and his dedication to making the area's waterways efficient and practical.

50TH ANNIVERSARY OF CAMP  
SHALOM

**HON. TAMMY BALDWIN**

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 6, 2004*

Ms. BALDWIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the 50th anniversary of Camp Shalom, the Madison Jewish Community Council's Day Camp. Camp Shalom has become the oldest day camp in the entire Madison area. It continues to serve children without regard to race, gender, religion, ancestry, creed, sexual orientation, political affiliation, disability, or national origin.

During the past five decades, Camp Shalom has fulfilled its commitment of never denying a child access to its facilities due to family finance. It maintains a nurturing, safe, educational, and enjoyable camp experience for children from ages five through thirteen.

From 1954 through 1999, Camp Shalom made its home in Madison's Wingra and Olin Parks. Since 1999, it has been located at the Irwin A. and Robert D. Goodman Jewish Community Campus in Verona. The new facility has an aquatic center, community center, art center, and basketball courts, enabling children to enjoy a diversity of activities while at day camp. Camp Shalom also operates the Irwin A. and Robert D. Goodman Aquatic Center in a joint venture with Madison Schools—Community Recreation. This joint venture exemplifies an ideal partnership between the non-profit and public sectors.

I wholeheartedly congratulate Camp Shalom for fulfilling a fifty year mission of service to the children and families of the Madison-area community and significantly contributing to the advancement of peace.

## SPENDING CONTROL ACT OF 2004

SPEECH OF

**HON. MARSHA BLACKBURN**

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 24, 2004*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4663) to amend part C of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 to establish discretionary spending limits and a pay-as-you-go requirement for mandatory spending:

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to support the RSC budget amendment. It is a responsible amendment, and necessary in a time of war budgeting—and I would suggest, it should even be applied in times of peace.

Congress can act to reduce spending. Public support is there—I hear it from constituents all the time. People have priorities—the war on terror, economic growth through tax relief, and Less Government. They don't want millions more spent on wasteful programs that benefit narrow special interests.

We passed record tax relief and it has helped fuel growth and to create jobs. Now we can put in motion a plan to bring down federal spending—This is the next step in the Republican economic plan for America.

This amendment reverses the cycle of higher spending and higher taxes; it balances the budget within 5 years through spending caps and real deficit reduction.

HONORING CONGRESSMAN DOUG  
BEREUTER**HON. MICHAEL BILIRAKIS**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 6, 2004*

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a good friend and outstanding public servant, Congressman DOUG BEREUTER.

I have become familiar with DOUG and his work having served as a member of the U.S. House delegation to the NATO Parliamentary Assembly, which he chairs. I have participated in numerous congressional delegations abroad which he has led and was always impressed with his knowledge of world affairs and his determination to increase understanding among NATO partners.

DOUG also has been a tireless advocate for his Cornhusker State constituents during his 26 year House tenure. He has served longer than any other Nebraskan, during which time he has penned many laws to help his diverse constituency, including ones to promote his State's agricultural exports, improve health care and child welfare, end international hunger, and protect Native Americans.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to call DOUG BEREUTER a friend and colleague. His constituents and our country are losing an honorable and dedicated public servant, the likes of which bring credit to this hallowed institution in which we are so fortunate to serve. I wish him and his wife, Louise, health and happiness in their future endeavors.

BOWDOIN INTERNATIONAL MUSIC  
FESTIVAL CELEBRATES ITS 40TH  
ANNIVERSARY SEASON**HON. THOMAS H. ALLEN**

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 6, 2004*

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Speaker, this summer marks the 40th anniversary season of the world-renowned Bowdoin International Music Festival. I take particular pride in this program, which is housed on the beautiful campus of my alma mater, Bowdoin College, in Brunswick, Maine, in my Congressional District.

Each summer for 6 weeks, more than 200 gifted young musicians of graduate, college and high school levels gather here from around the globe. They learn from and perform with some of the best teaching and performing musicians in the world. In this international community, students and faculty thrive in an intense but joyful atmosphere. The program consists of individual classes and practice, chamber coaching and group practice, master classes, and numerous performance opportunities. These include student concerts and an outreach program, in which students perform at local venues such as retirement homes and resorts. The public is also invited to the festival's "MusicFest," a formal chamber music series that features festival artists and internationally-renowned guest artists, "Upbeat!," a mix of contemporary and traditional music in an informal atmosphere, and the week-long Charles E. Gamper Festival of Contemporary Music.

The Bowdoin International Music Festival has furthered the artistic mastery of numerous students, enriched Maine's educational and cultural environment, and brought pleasure to thousands of listeners. I am confident that its success will continue for decades to come.

70TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE LA-  
DIES AUXILIARY OF CLEARY-  
KRECH POST #1707, VFW**HON. TAMMY BALDWIN**

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 6, 2004*

Ms. BALDWIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Ladies Auxiliary of Cleary-Krech Post #1707, Veterans of Foreign Wars, from Portage, Wisconsin, who recently celebrated their 70th anniversary. This group, comprised of wives, widows, mothers, grandmothers, daughters, and sisters of those who were eligible for membership in the Veterans of Foreign Wars, came into existence thanks to the tireless efforts of Ella Johnson and Dorothy Krech.

From its inception, the dedicated women of the Ladies Auxiliary have held fundraisers, including bake sales, card parties, pot-luck dinners, bingo, old time dances, and WLS amateur shows at the armory. Those efforts raised money for the National Home in Eaton Rapids, Michigan and a banner for the Auxiliary. In 1937, the Auxiliary began sponsoring the National Essay Contest, giving cash prizes to the three winning essays from high school students.

In anticipation of the district conference, the Auxiliary formed their now famous kitchen

band in order to provide entertainment. This band created music using instruments such as brooms, a wash tub, rolling pins, clothes pins, and a skillet. At several special occasions, the band performed their musical talents, including the Portage Harvest Festival. In 1948, 28 members went to the Veterans Hospital in Tomah where they entertained over 350 veterans.

When the Veterans held their Midwinter Conference in Portage in January of 1950, the attendees had to stay in private homes as the hotels were filled. Two national leaders and five hundred representatives of the Veterans of Foreign Wars attended the conference, making it the largest event ever hosted by the Cleary-Krech Post #1707. In anticipation of this large crowd, the vacated police station was purchased from the city and remodeled so that it could house the participants of the conference.

Currently, the auxiliary offers services to local schools, such as the Patriot Pen Award for the best student essay about democracy. They also provide rehabilitation services to veterans and their families, senior citizens, and at-risk homeless veterans. Today, I join the City of Portage in celebrating the Ladies Auxiliary for seventy years of outstanding service to the community and the nation.

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. MAC COLLINS**

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 6, 2004*

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, I was not present for debate on the Spending Control Act (H.R. 4663), rollcall vote 305, an amendment by Brady (TX); rollcall vote 306, an amendment by Chocola; rollcall vote 307, an amendment by Castle; and rollcall vote 308, an amendment by Hensarling; rollcall vote 309, an amendment by Hensarling; rollcall vote 310, an amendment by Kirk; rollcall vote 311, an amendment by Ryan; rollcall vote 312, an amendment by Ryan; rollcall vote 313, an amendment by Ryan; rollcall vote 314, an amendment by Spratt; rollcall vote 315, an amendment by Hensarling; rollcall vote 316, an amendment by Kirk; rollcall vote 317, a motion to recommit with instructions; and rollcall vote 318, final passage.

Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" for rollcall votes 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 315, 316, and 318. I would have voted "nay" on rollcall votes 314 and 317.

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. WALTER B. JONES**

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 6, 2004*

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, June 25th, I was meeting with constituents in North Carolina and unavoidably missed rollcall votes Nos. 321, 322, 323, 324, and 325.

Had I been present, I would have voted "no" on rollcall vote No. 321; "no" on rollcall vote No. 322; "no" on rollcall vote No. 323;

"no" on rollcall vote No. 324, and "yes" on rollcall vote No. 325.

HONORING CONNECTICUT  
GOVERNOR JODI RELI

**HON. ROB SIMMONS**

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 6, 2004*

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. Speaker, on July 1, 2004, my home state of Connecticut saw the dawning of a new political era. The cloud of controversy that had covered Connecticut in recent months was lifted as Lieutenant Governor Jodi Rell was installed as Connecticut's 87th Governor.

I have known our new governor for many years. We served together in the State Legislature and she has been lieutenant governor for nine and a half years. Jodi Rell understands government at both the legislative and executive levels. She is a leader and a hard worker. She understands that among her primary responsibilities is to bring high standards and confidence back to the office of governor. I have no doubt she will succeed.

On a sunny day last week, Governor Rell took office with a pledge of honor, respect and modesty. She spoke of the "culture of corruption" that has infected Connecticut's state government and she acknowledged that her predecessor's ethical problems had shaken the public's faith in government and belief in the dignity of public service.

Governor Rell said, "Today, we begin to restore faith, integrity and honor to our government. It is our solemn obligation. It will be our lasting legacy."

Governor Rell was gracious towards her predecessor. She said, "These have been very difficult and trying times for everyone, including Governor Rowland and his family. My thoughts and prayers are with them."

It was the proper tone for the day.

It was heartening to see officials from both sides of the aisle rally in support of the new governor. They understand that when faith in government is shaken and when our belief in the intrinsic virtue of public service is called into doubt, it is the business of everyone—regardless of political affiliation—to raise the level of dialogue and conduct. Truly, as Governor Rell stated, "The time to heal has begun."

The public deserves absolutely nothing less than the meritorious and disinterested public service of our elected officials. Connecticut's newest governor understands this and I am proud to offer her my full support.

A TRIBUTE TO JOSEPHINE AND  
HENRY BOLUS

**HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 6, 2004*

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in honor of Josephine and Henry Bolus in recognition of their 50th wedding anniversary.

Josephine and Henry first met back in 1948 as junior high school students in lower Manhattan. Their courtship was interrupted when

Henry began his service in the Korean war. He was stationed in Japan but had to return home due to a family illness. While home, Henry proposed to Josephine, and the couple got married on May 11, 1954 in Harlem, NY at Mount Zion Lutheran Church.

Henry returned to Japan to continue his service to our country. He would later return, and he and Josephine would start their family in Brooklyn, NY.

Henry and Josephine have two children, Michael and Sabrina, three grandchildren, Michael, Ana Margaret, and Hector, and one great-grandchild, Jasmine.

On May 1, 2004, Josephine and Henry will come together in front of friends and family to renew their vows in celebration, love and commitment to each other.

Mr. Speaker, Josephine and Henry Bolus have dedicated their lives to each through 50 years of wonderful marriage, serving as an example to us all. As such, they are more than worthy of receiving our recognition today and I urge my colleagues to join me in honoring this truly remarkable couple.

TRIBUTE TO ARTHUR PHILLIP  
"PHIL" JONES

**HON. MARION BERRY**

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 6, 2004*

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a great civic leader and great Arkansan; I am honored to recognize Phil Jones in the Congress. His recent death was a great loss to his community, his family, his state, and this Nation.

Phil Jones' commitment to Northeast Arkansas was beyond compare. Mr. Jones demonstrated an energy few can match. In addition to tirelessly serving his church and his community, he is survived by his seven children, eight grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.

Mr. Jones was born in Jonesboro, Arkansas, and graduated from Jonesboro High School. He served his country honorably as a supply corps officer in the U.S. Navy during the Korean Conflict and has served in a public accounting practice since the late 1950s. Mr. Jones is a member of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants and the Arkansas Society of Certified Public Accountants (ASCPA) and received the First Annual ASCPA Outstanding CPA in Business and Industry Award for his accomplishments in the field. Most notable in a distinguished professional career was more than 40 years of service with Hytrol Conveyor Company, most recently as vice chairman of the board of directors prior to his retirement last year.

But Mr. Jones made one of the most important realizations a member of a rural community can make: education and health care drive a region's growth. Mr. Jones graciously served on several boards affecting education issues for students ranging in age from kindergarten to college. He also served on a fund raising committee for St. Bernard's Cancer Treatment Center, as a board member of St. Bernard's Hospital Development Foundation, and as president of the Parish Council at Blessed Sacrament Church.

Mr. Jones' commitment to others did not end at our Nation's borders, however. He and

his wife, Flo, helped bring health care to the under-privileged in Mexico, Colombia and the Czech Republic.

Phil Jones knew that in order for a community to thrive, it must be supported by those within it. He was an impassioned community leader and was deeply devoted to his family. On behalf of the Congress, I extend sympathies to his family, and gratitude for all he did to make the world a better place.

HONORING JUDGE ROGER KENT  
WARREN

**HON. ADAM B. SCHIFF**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 6, 2004*

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a great American jurist. He not only served with great distinction on the bench, but went on to improve the quality and caseloads of other judges as well. Today I rise to acknowledge the tremendous service of Judge Roger Kent Warren, the outgoing President of the National Center for State Courts.

Judge Warren received his bachelor of arts degree from William College in 1963, and served on a Fulbright Fellowship to Iran in 1964. He was appointed as a judge to the California Municipal Court in 1976, and was elevated to the superior court in 1982. He held this post until 1993, when he became the first-ever presiding judge of the consolidated superior and municipal courts.

Judge Warren was repeatedly recognized for his excellent conduct on the bench, winning the Sacramento Judge of the Year award in 1987, 1993 and 1994; he was awarded the California Jurist of the Year award in 1995 and won the American Judges Association Award of Merit in 1996.

In March 1996, he was appointed President and Chief Executive Officer of the National Center for State Courts, a non-profit organization designed to provide courts with up-to-date information and hands-on assistance that helps our judges better serve the public. He promptly went about providing invaluable educational and consulting services to the judiciary. He formed the Assembly of Court Associations to encourage collaboration among national judicial organizations, developed initiatives such as Communities of Practice to examine the best practices for dealing with family violence, jury reform, and court performance.

On the occasion of his retirement as President and CEO of the NCSC, I rise to honor Judge Warren. The people of the United States have been fortunate to have been served by a person of his stature, and we wish him and his family the very best in the years to come.

TRIBUTE TO MATTIE STEPANEK

**HON. CHRIS VAN HOLLEN**

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 6, 2004*

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Mattie Stepanek—a remarkable

poet and precocious young man from my district. Mattie died recently from complications due to a rare form of muscular dystrophy. The 13-year-old captured the hearts of millions with his poetry and message of peace.

Mattie will forever be remembered as a bright-eyed boy with a big, dimpled smile whose personal philosophy was "remember to play after every storm." Mattie's poetry rose to the top of the New York Times best seller list and will now inspire people for generations to come.

Mr. Speaker, Mattie was an incredible role model and inspiration for all Americans. In spite of his hardships, he dedicated his life to spreading harmony and hope. Mattie's message will live on through his poetry. My thoughts and prayers go out to his family and friends during this time of loss.

CONGRATULATIONS TO BROOKE  
AND MIKE MAROTH

**HON. JO ANN EMERSON**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 6, 2004*

Mrs. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Brooke and Mike Maroth—the recipients of the 2004 Bill Emerson Good Samaritan Award. Mr. and Mrs. Maroth have provided food aid to thousands of the nation's less fortunate. By greatly expanding the Rock and Wrap It Up! program, they are feeding the hungry in Detroit and around the nation.

Mr. and Mrs. Maroth's innovation came at Mike's workplace—he has been a pitcher for the Detroit Tigers since 2002. After games at Comerica Park, leftover food would simply be thrown away. Brooke and Mike connected their effort to distribute that food with Rock and Wrap It Up!—a program which donated leftover food from concert events—and started a whole new facet of the mission. Sports Wrap was the new venture, using the leftover food recovered from the stadium and clubhouse at Comerica. They have fed over 5,000 people in the Detroit area since 2003.

Programs are underway at other stadiums throughout the country. Because of the philanthropic vision of Mr. and Mrs. Maroth, their good work has been repeated in other major-league cities. That is the mark of great volunteers—that others repeat their example. This is truly the case with Mr. and Mrs. Maroth.

This is the vision my husband Bill Emerson had for domestic food aid programs when he worked to pass the Good Samaritan Food Act protecting these donations from liability.

Mr. and Mrs. Maroth have more than earned the Bill Emerson Good Samaritan Award. Bill's hopes for hunger relief in America were very high when he worked to make Rock and Wrap It Up! possible in 1990.

Rock and Wrap It Up! is a volunteer hunger relief charity, which has fed over 20 million since its inception. With over 4,000 volunteers in 500 cities across America, its dedicated supporters recover food in schools, colleges, music concerts, sporting events, and political and corporate functions. Rock and Wrap It Up! was adopted by resolution in 2003 by the United States Conference of Mayors to teach its successful strategies to cities to fill America's food pipeline to feed the indigent.

Brooke and Mike are a major reason the program continues to gain notoriety and grow.

They are proof that our commitment to feed America's hungry can always use new initiative and better ideas. As long as there are men, women and children who need the helping hand of other Americans, others like Brooke and Mike Maroth have proven they will be there with a helping hand to offer.

Thank you for your kind service to our nation, Mr. and Mrs. Maroth. Congratulations on earning the 2004 Bill Emerson Good Samaritan Award. Best of luck to both of you as you continue your noble work.

RECOGNIZING PENN STATE'S 150TH  
ANNIVERSARY

**HON. TOM FEENEY**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 6, 2004*

Mr. FEENEY. Mr. Speaker, in 1854, a young and dynamic America witnessed several historic events. The Republican Party was organized. Commodore Matthew Perry signed a treaty opening Japan to American trade. And Penn State University was founded.

Penn State was at the forefront of the uniquely American practice of widespread higher educational opportunity. In 1863, Penn State became one of the first two land grant educational institutions. Penn State now includes over 20 campuses with 83,000 students.

Penn State is nationally known for its athletic triumphs. More importantly, it has affirmed the value of the scholar-athlete. Penn State graduates its athletes at rates substantially higher than fellow Division I schools. It's no accident that Penn State's library is named for its beloved Joe Paterno while its sports arena is named for a former Penn State president.

Penn State consistently demonstrates its prowess in the sciences and engineering. My district's Kennedy Space Center has launched four Penn State alums into space including Guion Bluford, the first African American to fly into space. Penn State ranked ninth in university patent recipients in 2002. Several Penn State graduate schools rank in U.S. News & World Report's top ten.

But alumni are the real interpreters of Penn State. 466,000 serve as teachers, farmers, physicians, lawyers, artists, scientists, engineers, and yes even Congressmen and women.

So this Penn State alum sends his congratulations to Penn State for its sesquicentennial.

A TRIBUTE TO MEDGAR EVERS  
COLLEGE

**HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 6, 2004*

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Medgar Evers College for adding a Baccalaureate degree program in Social Work to its curriculum. Social Work is an invaluable profession for creative and positive change in our communities, and I commend Medgar Evers for fulfilling this vital social need.

The announcement of this degree program coincides with National Social Work Month. Being a social worker myself, I know the vital role this profession plays in empowering individuals and enhancing social well-being.

Social workers are able to reach the most disaffected members of our communities. People who otherwise would have fallen through the cracks are taught to identify and manage the underlying environmental forces behind their social problems.

There are approximately half a million social workers actively involved in helping individuals with various needs in areas such as health, mental illness, diversity, children, families, aging, poverty, human rights, and social injustice. Despite the far-reaching benefits of social work it is a profession in need of new members. Nearly three fourths of all social workers were born before 1960, and their median age is 50. Programs like the one being started at Medgar Evers are essential for preparing a new generation of social workers to address the complex problems facing society today.

Social workers are on the front lines, battling the many social problems plaguing our communities. The very nature and goal of social work is to help people. I cannot think of a profession more worthy of praise or more significant in impact.

Medgar Evers College faithfully serves the community by fulfilling its mission of meeting "the educational and social needs of Central Brooklyn through the development and maintenance of high quality, professional career-oriented undergraduate degree programs in the context of liberal education." The creation of a degree in Social Work is another step forward in this fine educational tradition.

I know that my own education in social work has been invaluable in both my personal and professional lives, and I am happy that Medgar Evers is supporting this noble and important profession.

Mr. Speaker, Medgar Evers College is working hard to serve its community through the addition of a Social Work degree to its curriculum. As such, it is worthy of receiving our recognition today, and I urge all of my colleagues to join me in honoring this truly remarkable institution.

HONORING PENN STATE  
UNIVERSITY

**HON. JOSEPH R. PITTS**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 6, 2004*

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, Pennsylvania State University is among the most recognizable institutions of our state.

The school is home to one of the country's most storied and successful college football programs.

Today, we celebrate its 150th anniversary, not for its football program, but for its service to our state and its world class academic traditions.

For even the football program, led ably by Joe Paterno, sets the academic standard for programs across the nation. It is part of an athletic department defined by excellence on and off the field.

Penn State graduated 80 percent of student-athletes from the entering class of 1996—



97 within 6 years, compared to a national average of 62 percent for student-athletes at all Division I NCAA institutions.

The football team produced an especially noteworthy academic performance, with 86 percent of the freshmen entering in 1996–97 earning their degrees—significantly above the national rate of 54 percent.

Since 1854, when the school was founded as Farmers' High School, Penn State has revolutionized the way our state approaches farming and continues to be among the world's leaders in agricultural research and innovation.

Over the years, Penn State has expanded its offerings to include every serious academic discipline.

U.S. News & World Report's "America's Best Graduate Schools 2004" places a number of Penn State programs among the nation's top ten, including supply chain/logistics, industrial/manufacturing engineering, materials engineering, nuclear engineering, agricultural engineering, higher education administration, administration/supervision, vocational/technical education, counseling services, ceramics, and rehabilitation counseling.

Penn State's Smeal College of Business has been ranked among the nation's top "Best Undergraduate Business Programs" at public universities.

The honors extend to undergraduate disciplines across the academic spectrum. In 2003, 15 Penn State faculty or staff members received regular grants to lecture or conduct research abroad as Fulbright Scholars, more outgoing Fulbright grants than any other institution in the United States.

But the measure of a university extends beyond commencement day and even beyond the classroom or research lab.

A university's reputation in businesses and communities across the nation is carried and enhanced by that university's alumni.

Penn State has 466,000 living alumni worldwide, 240,000 of them in Pennsylvania.

The Penn State Alumni Association, formed in 1870, has more than 146,000 members, making it the largest dues-paying alumni association in the nation.

These men and women carry the standard for their alma mater and are proof of the world-class education Penn State students receive during the time on campus.

I am honored to join my colleagues in both House and Senate from the Keystone State in honoring Penn State and thanking its administrators, professors, students, and support personnel for offering a terrific education at a reasonable price to so many for so long.

It is an honor well-deserved.

#### HONORING THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY

**HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 6, 2004*

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak in support of the resolution congratulating the Pennsylvania State University on its 150th Anniversary and reaffirming its designation as a land grant university.

On February 22, 1855, Pennsylvania Governor William Pollock signed the charter that

created what eventually became The Pennsylvania State University. Penn State will be celebrating its 150th anniversary from July 1, 2004 to June 30, 2005. I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate Penn State on its achievements over the years. In addition, I would also like to recognize the importance of the branch campuses to the success of Penn State University.

Initially a small college dedicated to the study of scientific agriculture, Penn State was designated the Commonwealth's sole land-grant institution in 1863. In 1874, the Agriculture College of Pennsylvania became the Pennsylvania State College and in 1954 became the Pennsylvania State University.

Currently, Penn State has an enrollment of 83,000 students, which consists of individuals at the main campus in University Park, the 20 branch campuses, located across Pennsylvania and students at the College of Medicine, the Dickinson School of Law and the Pennsylvania College of Technology. As a result, 1 in every 8 Pennsylvanians with a college degree attended the Pennsylvania State University.

In particular, I would like to take this opportunity to commend the branch campuses in my district for the role they play in educating Penn State students. There are three branch campuses located in my district: Penn State Hazleton, Penn State Wilkes-Barre and Penn State Worthington-Scranton. These branch campuses came about in the 1930's when students could no longer afford to travel away from home to college because of the Depression.

Since then, these branch campuses have evolved, offering the four-year bachelor degrees, associates degrees and a wide range of continuing education classes to students in our area. In addition, the branch campuses offer certificates and professional development credits. As a result, many businesses in my area encourage their employees to take classes at the branch campuses. The branch campuses, therefore, have not only increased the educational attainment level of the workforce in my district, they have also helped promote economic development in the region.

Over the next year, the Pennsylvania State University will mark its anniversary with series of special events highlighting the achievements of the university. I wish them well over the next year and in the years to come as they continue to provide quality education to students in Pennsylvania.

#### HONORING 150 YEARS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY

**HON. JAMES C. GREENWOOD**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 6, 2004*

Mr. GREENWOOD. Mr. Speaker, since its inception 150 years ago as a pioneering land grant college located in an area now known to millions as "Happy Valley," the Pennsylvania State University has come to the forefront of American collegiate academic and athletic achievement by doing things honorably and exceptionally . . . by doing things "The Penn State Way."

Today, Penn State still maintains their commitment to providing premier agriculture

science education while expanding their national prominence in the areas of engineering, business, architecture, meteorology, social sciences, arts, and communications. Penn State's 24 campus locations boasts an unprecedented 83,000 undergraduate, graduate, law and medical students that have the opportunity to take 11,300 courses in 180 degree majors! With so many scholastic avenues worth pursuing and exploring, Penn State provides every undergraduate student with a well-balanced education through their extensive general education requirements. However, Penn State's educational leadership far exceeds the boundaries of the classroom through their distance education and statewide agricultural extension programs.

If you have ever talked to a Penn State alumnus—and with 1 in 720 Americans holding a Penn State degree, it isn't hard to find one, it will take just a moment for them to envelop you with their enthusiastic love for the Nittany Lions. As Americans we have all benefited in one way or another from either a Penn State alumnus, or Penn State research guided achievement. Imagine what our lives today without the only FDA approved heart pump, the electron microscope, the screenplay to "Casablanca" or a Fischer Price toy. In addition to the hundreds of my constituents graduating from Penn State every year, I have been able to personally benefit from Penn State's outstanding academic programs through the knowledge that was imparted to my current staff, Judy Borger, Amanda Murphy, and Jeff Urbanchuk, and to former staff member Sara McGraw.

If you are lucky enough to visit, it can take as little as a walk through Old Main lawn while enjoying a scoop of Peachy Paterno ice cream from the Creamery, or sitting among 108,000 of your closest friends in Beaver Stadium watching the Marching Blue Band perform their signature "Floating Lions" drill to perfection, to understand why Penn State has the largest alumni association in the world . . . because once you've experienced Penn State, you will never want to let go.

For years, Penn State has built a reputation of integrity, respect, and competitiveness in their nationally-renowned programs in fencing, gymnastics, women's volleyball, women's basketball, soccer, and swimming—while more importantly serving as a shining example to other universities by putting the student before the athlete.

And then there's the football. One cannot talk about Penn State's history and achievements without acknowledging the 53 years of unmatched leadership from Joe Paterno—a truly great example of what it means to be Penn State proud. Under his watchful eyes, Penn State has become a national powerhouse in men's college football, accruing 2 national championships and 5 undefeated seasons. However, when asked about his most important successes, Mr. Paterno will not quote these figures for you, nor will he mention that he is one of the most winning coaches in NCAA history, because the most important figure to Mr. Paterno is his team's graduation rate—with over 80 percent of Penn State football players graduating within 6 years, well above the national average.

Even if a student hasn't experienced the pride of playing in the nameless blue and white uniforms, or enjoyed a Saturday afternoon at Beaver Stadium cheering on the team



with their friends—every Penn State student has benefited from Mr. Paterno's generosity and philanthropy as he contributed significant funds to an addition of the library that was completed in 2000, and was instrumental in raising more than a billion dollars for the university in only 5 years.

Happy 150th Birthday, Penn State . . . may we all be united in our own personal efforts to stand for your admirable principles and in that respect we will all be able to say, WE ARE . . . PENN STATE!

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PENN STATE: 150 YEARS OF  
SERVICE

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**HON. BILL SHUSTER**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 6, 2004*

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise this evening to join my colleagues in recognition of Penn State's 150 years of service to students in pursuit of higher education. Chartered in 1854 in response to a request from Pennsylvania State Agriculture Society, Penn State was established as agriculture based school with the goal of applying scientific principles to farming. In time, its ability to draw intellectual talent and broaden its mission enabled it to grow into one of the premier educational institutions in the country.

Over the past 150 years, Penn State has continued to expand its mission to meet the challenges of tomorrow. Today, the University consists of 11 academic schools and 20 campuses throughout the state, including two in my district, located in Altoona and Mont Alto. Additionally, the Penn State system holds a College of Medicine, the Dickinson School of Law and the Pennsylvania College of Technology. All together the combined enrollment in Penn State programs is more than 80,000 students.

To give a sense of this school's impact over the years let me share some facts: one in every eight Pennsylvanians with a college degree is a Penn State graduate and one in 720 people in the U.S. is a Penn State graduate. On personal level, I have felt Penn State's impact in my own life, three of my siblings attended Penn State and numerous members of my staff over the years are Penn State alumni.

So why is it that thousands of students from all walks of life come to Penn State in pursuit of a higher education? They come knowing that their time at Penn State will translate into a top-quality education. Penn State has been consistently recognized as one of the best technical schools in the country and U.S. News and World Report's "America's Best Graduate Schools 2004" selected a number of Penn State programs among the nation's top ten. These strong credentials are proof of Penn State's high standards.

Mr. Speaker, once again I want to congratulate Penn State on 150 years of excellence and to thank all of the professors, administrators, staff, students and alumni who dedicate themselves to making Penn State one of the most valuable educational institutions in our state and our nation.

CELEBRATING THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY SESQUICENTENNIAL

**HON. DON SHERWOOD**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 6, 2004*

Mr. SHERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise before you today to honor the Pennsylvania State University as it celebrates its Sesquicentennial. On February 22, 1855, Pennsylvania Governor William Pollock signed the charter that created what is today The Pennsylvania State University. The University will be celebrating its Sesquicentennial for a full year from July 1, 2004 through June 30, 2005.

Penn State was started as a small college dedicated to the study of scientific agriculture; the University was then designated the Commonwealth's sole land-grant institution in 1863 by the Pennsylvania Legislature and has grown to become one of the world's most renowned public universities. The University is well known not only for its agricultural research and extension programs but also engineering, architecture, social sciences, medicine, and law.

Penn State has been instrumental in creating a heart-assist pump developed by medical and engineering faculty in 1976 to prolong the lives of cardiovascular patients. This pump was the first surgically implantable, seam-free, pulsatile blood pump to receive widespread clinical use. It led to the Penn State Heart, the only artificial heart approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration. A Penn State surgeon and two engineers also perfected the world's first long-life, rechargeable heart pacemaker.

In 1955, physics Professor Erwin Mueller became the first person to "see" an atom, using a field ion electron microscope of his own invention. The device was a landmark advance in scientific instrumentation that allowed a magnification of more than 2 million times.

Penn State in 1955 became the first university to be issued a federal license to operate a nuclear reactor, which it continues to use for studies in the peaceful uses of atomic energy and the training of nuclear industry personnel.

Penn State is a leader in food science. In 1892 Penn State offered America's first collegiate instruction in ice cream manufacture, followed soon after by a pioneering "short course" program that has helped to make the University an international center for research in frozen confections. Ice cream gurus Ben & Jerry got their start from a correspondence course in ice cream making from Penn State.

Pennsylvania's and the nation's pure food laws stem partly from the work of pioneer chemist William Frear, who in the early 1900s analyzed foods for government agencies and headed an expert committee whose recommendations shaped the landmark Pure Food and Drug Act of 1906.

In the 1920s, Penn State became the first land-grant college to initiate a comprehensive mushroom research program. Researchers developed improved composts and production practices that were adopted by growers worldwide and also helped Pennsylvania retain its leadership as the number one source of domestic mushrooms.

This institution has contributed tremendously to the Commonwealth and the nation, with

graduates throughout the world as well as the largest outreach efforts with programs in every state and 87 foreign countries. The University has 11 academic schools and 20 campuses located throughout the Commonwealth, as well as an extension program that reaches nearly one out of two residents annually. Penn State annually host the largest all student run philanthropy in the world raising over 3.5 million dollars for The Four Diamonds Fund which provides money for comprehensive care of children with cancer, support for their families, and for research of pediatric cancer.

One out of every eight Pennsylvanians and one in every 720 people in the United States, as well as one out of every 50 engineers and one out of every four meteorologists has a Penn State degree. The university also boasts the largest dues paying alumni association in the nation that was established in 1870.

The University has also produced many championship Division I athletic teams, as well as a record breaking and legendary football coach Joe Paterno.

The 150th anniversary of Penn State will highlight what is important and good about this distinguished institution and the fine people and research that it produces.

Mr. Speaker, I urge you and my colleagues to congratulate the administration, faculty, staff, alumni and students of Penn State as they celebrate the Sesquicentennial of this fine institution. I wish them all the best during their next 150 years.

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A TRIBUTE TO HENRY BOLUS

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**HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 6, 2004*

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in honor of Henry Bolus in recognition of his service to New York City and his country as well as his accomplishments in the beauty industry.

Henry was born to Henrietta and Roy Bolus on February 19, 1934, in City Hospital of New York, located on Welfare Island now known as Roosevelt Island. He was one of 5 children. Henry's solid education was obtained through the New York City public school system, from kindergarten straight through Brooklyn College. Long coupled with his wife, Henry has gone from teenage friend of Josephine, to a loving husband of more than 50 years, and the cherished and respected father of their two children: Michael Henry and Sabrina Jo. Henry is the warm and generous father-in-law of Ana Alicea; the cheerful, playful, and caring grandfather of three, Michael Luis, Ana Margarita, and Hector Luis; and lastly the proud great grandfather of Jasmine. At the urging of his young children, Henry went from never having a single pet, to happily living with cats and dogs.

Throughout his adult life, Henry has had a long history of dedicated and exemplary volunteer service to the community. He has touched and enriched the lives of many. From an altar boy in the Catholic Church, he found his way to becoming a member of the Knights of Columbus. He volunteers each week as an usher at the 10:30 a.m. Mass at the Shrine Church of St. Jude in Canarsie.

Voluntarily enlisting in the U.S. Army, Henry proudly served his country during the Korean

conflict. First as a private infantryman, and later as a paratrooper, he served in the 187th Airborne Regimental Combat Team of the U.S. Army. His service, in support of our country's efforts to thwart the spread of communism into South Korea and perhaps beyond, led to his being the humble recipient of a 2003 New York City Council Proclamation which cited his exceptional service to this great Nation.

Henry went from a street-corner shoeshine boy, to an electrical appliance stock clerk, to a beauty equipment salesperson, and finally to a designer of many of Brooklyn's beauty salons & barber shops. His dedication to his clients and the beauty industry earned him the "Cosmetology Man of the Year" Award.

Henry has also become a valuable community activist. Working quietly in the background, yet always willing to help, he has provided transportation for those in need; helped setup health fairs for numerous civic organizations; and assisted in the resurrection of the Canarsie Memorial Day Parade. He has also served on numerous civic and special community associations, such as the Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts of America, the Brooklyn Canarsie Lions Club Inc., the United Parents Fraternal, and Informed Voices of Canarsie, Etc. He has the distinct honor of having served as the only African-American on the 69th Precinct Community Council, in its 35-year history. For his hard work and commitment to the Canarsie Community, he received an award from the Friends United Block Association (FUBA) in 2001. For helping to establish the NYC branch of North Carolina A&T College Alumni, he was awarded an Associate Alumni membership.

As a longtime, 43 years resident of New York City Housing, he established the NYC Bayview Housing Sports Day. This is a festive day of multiple sports events, dancing, food, and awards for the children of the community.

Mr. Speaker, Henry Bolus has dedicated his life to serving his country and his community through his active participation in a vast array of civic organization. As such, he is more than worthy of receiving our recognition today and I urge my colleagues to join me in honoring this truly remarkable person.

#### HONORING MILDRED HASTINGS

### HON. PETER DEUTSCH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 6, 2004*

Mr. DEUTSCH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer my sympathies to the Hastings Family. Mrs. Mildred Hastings, mother of Congressman ALCEE HASTINGS, passed away on June 24, 2004 after complications related to a heart disease. Her passing is deeply felt and she will be profoundly missed.

A woman of humble beginnings, Mildred Hastings worked hard to improve the circumstances of her family and those around her. She was revered by many in her community and developed personal bonds with constituents from the district. Mildred Hastings was a great motivator and her positive outlook on life not only influenced her family and friends, but also the members of Congressman HASTINGS' staff. The Congressman's Chief of Staff, Art Kennedy, greatly admired her positive energy and her unwavering sup-

port of her son. She has left those close to her with fond memories.

Congressman HASTINGS said, "My mom was my greatest friend and mentor." Mildred Hastings guided her son throughout his life and along his milestones to becoming a lawyer, judge, and now Congressman of Florida's 23rd District, Miramar. Mrs. Hastings is survived by her son, grandchildren, and cousins. She was 82 years old. My sincerest condolences go out to the Hastings family in remembrance of this inspiring woman. She will be greatly missed.

#### H. CON. RES. 410—RECOGNIZING THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ADOPTION OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS

### HON. MADELEINE Z. BORDALLO

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 6, 2004*

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of House Concurrent Resolution 410, which recognizes the 25th anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI) and expresses our nation's gratitude for our shared commitment to the principles of democracy and freedom.

Over the past 25 years and since attaining their independence as a sovereign nation, the RMI has emerged to become one of the greatest and most reliable democratic allies of the United States. Our special relationship with the RMI, embodied in the Compact of Free Association renewed last year, has helped fulfill the two principal U.S. objectives in the Western Pacific of forging strategic alliances and establishing democratic systems of government. The RMI was the first of the three former entities of the United Nations administered Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, to adopt their own Constitution and gain their independence. Their example and influence helped stabilize the Pacific Region and win the cold war.

For over 400 years, the people of the Marshall Islands were subjected to foreign and colonial control. The Spanish, the Germans, the Japanese, and the Americans all took control of the islands, named for English explorer John Marshall who visited the islands in 1799, at one time or another. Today, the people of the Marshall Islands strive to retain and preserve their identity and traditions. In many respects, they have been amazingly successful, even as they have faced and embraced the forces of Westernization and globalization. In January, I had the good fortune of visiting their beautiful country as a member of the Congressional Delegation led by Mr. POMBO, the Chairman of the House Resources Committee. While in Majuro, we met with President Kessai Note, as well as elected officials from Bikini, Enewetak, Rongelap and Utrok. We also visited the U.S. Army's Ronald Reagan Ballistic Missile Test Site on Kwajalein Atoll, which is a testament to the strength and dependability of U.S.-RMI relations. With 40 years of co-operation, the Missile Test Site has provided a critical role in development and success of our nation's missile defense and space programs.

On Sunday, July 4th, this nation celebrated our freedom and democratic progress. It has

now been 228 years since our founding fathers declared our nation's independence and our democratic form of government. As we reflect upon our democratic experiment and the values we cherish as Americans, it is also fitting that we recognize those who embrace these same values and freedoms. The United States has a proven and trusting friend in the Republic of the Marshall Islands. As we continue to build our relationship, let us work to resolve the remaining issues that the nuclear testing era brought for the benefit of our strategic partnership and special relationship.

I want to thank the gentleman from Arizona, Mr. FLAKE, and my good friend from American Samoa, Mr. FALCOMA, for their leadership in introducing this resolution and for their firm commitment to sustaining and strengthening the friendship between the people of the United States and the people of the Marshall Islands. Lastly, I want to recognize and congratulate the Marshalls' Ambassador to the United States for his efforts in strengthening the relationship between our governments, the Honorable Banny de Brum. Si Yu'os Ma'ase and Komol tata.

#### RECOGNITION OF ANN AND LYDIA ENDREJATIS

### HON. JOHN SHIMKUS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 7, 2004*

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, I rise before you today to recognize Ann and Lydia Endrejat of Collinsville, Illinois.

Ann and Lydia are recipients of this year's "Spirit of Excellence" award annually awarded by the Collinsville Chamber of Commerce. Ann and Lydia are being recognized for their lifelong commitment to making Collinsville a better place for all of us.

In nominating them, Diane Meyer wrote the following:

Diakonia. If you think diakonia is Greek to you, well you're correct. Diakonia is Greek for service, an ancient art still being practiced today in Collinsville. The number of people volunteering their time and talent for the good of the community is unrivaled. These "servants" exemplify the ancient meaning of the word mercy—concrete acts of kindness. Although most neither seek nor desire the spotlight, they certainly deserve our sincere thanks.

Ann and Lydia Endrejat.

While many who volunteer specialize in one or two things, Ann and Lydia do about everything and through their many specific acts of kindness, truly define the word "volunteer." Since retiring, one or the other or both have worked for the following entities:

Anderson Hospital Auxiliary, Miner's Theater, Collinsville office of the American Cancer Society, Downtown Collinsville, Inc., Collinsville Senior Citizens, Cahokia Mounds Visitor's Center, City of Collinsville Shuttle Bus Dispatchers, senior citizen income tax preparations, Fox Theater usher, Holy Cross Lutheran Church Altar Guild and senior citizen worship meal, city historic researchers for Lucille Stehman's newspaper series, Meals on Wheels, schools library aid. The amazing thing about this extraordinary list is that it is a partial list.

The story of Ann and Lydia does not end with the work that they do. It continues with their encouragement and support of others who volunteer for the community. If someone is receiving an award, they are there. If something is being dedicated, they are there. If someone puts on a parade, they are there. If there is a civic ceremony, yes, they are there. With encouragement comes hope and with hope comes the wherewithal a city needs to tackle its future. Ann and Lydia Endrejtis provide Collinsville with concrete acts of kindness and to them we give our heartfelt thanks. Diakonia.

I offer my personal congratulations to my friends Ann and Lydia as well as my thanks to the Collinsville Chamber of Commerce for being as moved by Diane's nomination as I was.

COMMENDATION OF TECH. SGT.  
THOMAS NEVIN

**HON. TIM RYAN**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 7, 2004*

Mr. RYAN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to rise today in commendation of Tech. Sgt. Thomas Nevin, recipient of this year's USO Warrior of the Year award for the Cleveland area.

Sgt. Nevin is a member of the 910th Civil Engineer Squadron out of Youngstown Air Reserve Station in my district, and I am proud of his service to America in the war on terrorism. Sergeant Nevin was selected for volunteering to serve in Operation Enduring Freedom and Operation Iraqi Freedom for over a year and a half. While deployed, he received high praise from his superiors as he demonstrated his technical skills in replacing generators, re-directing a power outage, and installing diesel generators. In Iraq, he led a task force that doubled the available power to an airport in an area that was considered potentially dangerous. As our service men and women work hard daily to rebuild and improve Iraq's power grid, I am confident Sergeant Nevin was vital to that effort while deployed.

Mr. Speaker, at a time that calls for men and women to stand up and volunteer, I am privileged to have a constituent that appeals to our best qualities as citizens. It is good to know the people of Ohio's 17th congressional district are represented in uniform by a man with character, courage, and commitment to national service.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. JIM RYUN**

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 7, 2004*

Mr. RYUN of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, unfortunately, I missed five votes in the House of Representatives on June 25, 2004. Had I been in attendance I would have made the following votes:

Vote on the Sanders amendment to H.R. 4614, Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act of FY 2005. Had I been in attendance, I would have voted "no."

Vote on the Wilson (NM) amendment to H.R. 4614, Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act of FY 2005. Had I been in attendance, I would have voted "no."

Vote on the Meehan amendment to H.R. 4614, Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act of FY 2005. Had I been in attendance, I would have voted "no."

Vote on the Hefley amendment to H.R. 4614, Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act of FY 2005. Had I been in attendance, I would have voted "yea."

Vote on passage of H.R. 4614, Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act of FY 2005. Had I been in attendance, I would have voted "yea."

RECOGNIZING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE THORNE ECOLOGICAL INSTITUTE

**HON. MARK UDALL**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 7, 2004*

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the 50th anniversary of the Thorne Ecological Institute (TEI), its record of providing ecological education and environmental awareness to countless numbers of young people, and its development of forward-looking environmental policies.

I believe that many of the problems which face our Nation can be solved through better understanding and awareness of our natural surroundings. For 50 years, the Thorne Ecological Institute has been dedicated to fulfilling this goal by giving hands-on experience to children and adults in Colorado.

In 1954, Dr. Oakleigh Thorne, II, established the Thorne Ecological Institute in hopes of bringing environmental education to the community of Boulder, Colorado. He taught a variety of courses at the University of Colorado at Boulder, working to increase his students' understanding of the environment and its complex interrelationships. His goal was to "connect people to nature," and the last 50 years have seen this goal met with great success. To this day, the Thorne Ecological Institute maintains its commitment to environmental education, now with a focus on children and young people in the Colorado's Front Range. Innovative programs like Project BEAR—Building Environmental Awareness and Respect—reach inner-city children and establish a connection with the wonders of nature, an invaluable accomplishment and contribution to our society.

In addition to their outstanding efforts with children, the Institute was a catalyst in establishing environmental organizations in Colorado, including the first chapters of the Nature Conservancy, the Sierra Club, and the Denver Audubon Society. These organizations have been essential to the protection and promotion of Colorado's environment, and their impact is a direct result of Dr. Thorne's pioneering work.

I would also like to recognize the Thorne Ecological Institute for its innovation within environmental policy. The City of Boulder has been honored nationally for its policy of buying open-space to ensure a high quality of life for its residents. We must remember, though, that the Institute played a critical role in developing this landmark policy. Moreover, long before

the Environmental Protection Agency required environmental impact studies, the TEI was conducting them in Colorado to increase understanding of the consequences of commercial development and to lay the foundation for their mitigation.

Mr. Speaker, environmental understanding and protection of environmental quality are things close to my heart—and the Thorne Ecological Institute has been at the forefront of the environmental movement in the Rockies for 50 years. Under the leadership of Dr. Oakleigh Thorne, II, the TEI has fulfilled the dream of connecting people to nature. I congratulate the Thorne Ecological Institute for its accomplishments and ask my colleagues to join me in appreciation.

A PROCLAMATION HONORING MARION STEWART ON HER 99TH BIRTHDAY

**HON. ROBERT W. NEY**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 7, 2004*

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker:

Whereas, Marion Stewart was born on July 19, 1905; and

Whereas, Marion Stewart is celebrating her 99th birthday today; and

Whereas, Marion Stewart, is a long-time active participant in the social and civic life of the community; and

Whereas, Marion Stewart has exemplified a love for her family and friends and must be commended for her life-long dedication to helping others.

Therefore, I join with the residents of the entire 18th Congressional District of Ohio in wishing Marion Stewart a very happy 99th birthday.

PENN STATE UNIVERSITY'S 150TH ANNIVERSARY

**HON. MICHAEL F. DOYLE**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 7, 2004*

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join in this special order commemorating the 150th anniversary of the founding of Penn State University. As a proud alumnus of Penn State University, I can attest to the quality of education offered by this outstanding institution of higher learning.

Beginning like so many other state universities as a school to provide an education in farming and agricultural science to the citizens of Pennsylvania—which, by the way, is still one of its important missions—the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania in Centre County, Pennsylvania, grew rapidly and has educated thousands of Americans over the last 150 years.

Today, The Pennsylvania State University boasts 20 branch campuses across the commonwealth and offers a full range of undergraduate majors and graduate degrees, as well as a college of medicine and a highly respected law school. In fact, many of Penn State's grad schools are considered among the nation's top ten in their fields. It has an enrollment of over 80,000 students each year,

and it is considered one of the premier research universities in the nation. I might add that it also has one hell of a football team, which has been led to many victories over the years by its legendary coach, Joe Paterno.

I look back fondly on my years in State College as some of the best years of my life. I received a world-class education at Penn State between 1971 and 1975, and I also had a pretty darned good time on campus.

Consequently, I am proud to mark this milestone in the life of my alma mater by participating in this special order commemorating the 150th anniversary of the founding of this remarkable institution of higher learning. I can't wait to see what Penn State and its alumni achieve in the next 150 years.

IN RECOGNITION OF MARY E. LEISHMAN, LIFELONG COMMUNITY ACTIVIST AND FRIEND OF NEW YORK CITY

**HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 7, 2004*

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to acknowledge the achievements of Mary E. Leishman, a longtime resident and champion of New York City. Ms. Leishman, who passed away on June 12, 2004, leaves behind a large and caring family, devoted friends, loyal colleagues and an incredible record of community service. Mary worked every day to promote the interests of her community and to better the lives of New York City residents. The city and people of New York will miss her dearly.

Ms. Leishman was known as the "God-mother of Yorkville"—the area of Manhattan she called home for the majority of her life. Yorkville lies between the Upper East Side and East Harlem neighborhoods of Manhattan, which are traditionally regarded as the borough's wealthiest and poorest areas. The great diversity of Ms. Leishman's neighborhood fueled her many accomplishments, and provided the setting for her significant contributions to the public good.

Mary was truly a servant of the people, devoting much of her time and energy to New York City politics and public policy. Ms. Leishman served for more than fifteen years as a District Leader of the Eastside Democratic Club and was a longtime delegate to the Democratic County Convention. Mary worked tirelessly for the causes in which she believed, and showed a particular affinity for "grass-roots" campaigning. Mary was always available to work at polling locations, collect signatures and perform other administrative tasks—duties that are essential to the functioning of our democracy, but that are often overlooked.

Mary was always attentive to the adage that "all politics is local." Ms. Leishman was a devoted member of Manhattan Community Board Eight, serving in both professional and volunteer capacities. Ms. Leishman was the Chairwoman of Board Eight's Roosevelt Island Committee and for decades visited the island at least twice a week to assess neighborhood concerns and needs. Mary is perhaps best remembered, however, for her efforts to help a great many New Yorkers, particularly veterans and the disabled, find affordable places to live.

Indeed, Ms. Leishman led Board Eight's efforts to preserve the Upper East Side's stock of moderate-income housing.

In recent days, many of Ms. Leishman's friends have contacted me to relate stories of Mary's great kindness to individuals in her community. I understand that not too long ago, Ms. Leishman and a friend were walking along 34th Street in Manhattan when a man stopped to ask them for money. Noticing that the man was barefoot, Mary led him to a nearby store and bought him socks and a new pair of shoes. Similarly, Mary was known to regularly provide hot meals to homeless persons she encountered in her travels around the city. These are only a few examples of Mary's generous spirit, but they underscore the fact that Ms. Leishman never ignored the most vulnerable members of her community.

Mr. Speaker, I request that my colleagues join me in honoring the late Mary Leishman, whose lifetime of community service exemplifies the tradition of civic involvement that makes America the greatest nation in the world. To Ms. Leishman's friends, family members and colleagues, I offer my continuing respect, admiration and support.

HONORING FATHER FRANK PERKOVICH

**HON. JAMES L. OBERSTAR**

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 7, 2004*

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and honor Father Frank Perkovich, for his fifty years of faithful service and tireless ministry.

A native of my hometown, Chisholm, Minnesota, Father Perkovich recently announced his retirement as pastor of Saint Joseph's Catholic Church in Gilbert, Minnesota, and I know that all who know Father Perkovich will miss his original style of spreading "The Good News."

Father Perk, as he is known, believed it did not matter how one worshiped as long as it raised one's mind and heart to God. Drawing on his strong Slovenian heritage and the culture of his community, Father Perk created a Mass set to the old ethnic melodies of polka music and celebrated the first Polka Mass in 1973. For the next 30 years, this unusual blend of folk music and holy worship has become internationally popular, and Father Perk's recording of the Polka Mass has become one of the top-selling polka albums of all time.

In 1983, Father Perk traveled to Rome and celebrated the Polka Mass on the high altar of St. Peter's Basilica in the Vatican for Pope John Paul II, who blessed the "Polka Priest's" endeavor. It was the experience of a lifetime for a humble pastor from a small town in Minnesota who only wanted to create a liturgical service that would bring people together and closer to God.

On the occasion of his retirement, I want to join his many friends and parishioners to congratulate Father Perkovich for his many years of service to his Catholic faith community and Minnesota's Iron Range.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. KAY GRANGER**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 7, 2004*

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, due to a death in my family, I was absent from the House of Representatives on June 24, 2004 and missed votes. Had I been present, I would have voted the following way:

Rollcall No. 303 (H. Res. 692) "yea,"; Rollcall No. 301 (H. Res. 685) "nay,"; Rollcall No. 304 (H. Res. 676) "yea,"; Rollcall No. 319 (H. Res. 691) "yea,"; Rollcall No. 318 (H.R. 4663) "nay."

A PROCLAMATION HONORING MERLE W. MARBURGER ON HIS 90TH BIRTHDAY

**HON. ROBERT W. NEY**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 7, 2004*

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker:

Whereas Merle W. Marburger was born on July 21, 1914 and is celebrating his 90th Birthday today; and

Whereas, Merle W. Marburger is a long-time active participant in the social and civic life of the community; and

Whereas, Merle W. Marburger has exemplified a love for his family and friends and must be commended for his life-long dedication to helping others.

Therefore, I join with the residents of the entire 18th Congressional District of Ohio in congratulating Merle W. Marburger as he celebrates his 90th Birthday.

RECOGNITION OF THE LIFE OF MICHAEL LEHNEN

**HON. JOHN SHIMKUS**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 7, 2004*

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Assistant Fire Chief Michael Lehen of Bethalto, Illinois. Chief Lehen passed away at the age of 57 after 29 years of service to his community. His funeral held in Bethalto drew large crowds of grateful citizens.

I rise today to honor more than simply one life of one man from my home district. I rise to honor a man, Michael Lehen, whose work as a fireman represents what's truly good in America. He lived his life, day in and day out, always ready to rush into burning buildings to save the lives of whoever was in danger. Firemen and women, like Mike don't get many monuments, they don't get much in the way of recognition, but they should; because they represent the best that we should all aspire to be ourselves.

We live in a time where sports stars, rock stars and pro-wrestlers are our children's heroes. I hope that we might also commit ourselves to showing our children and grandchildren who are the real heroes in their lives—the many Michael Lehen's who serve their communities each day.

At Michael's funeral there were tears, particularly when the fire alarm sounded again in his honor. But more than sadness it was a celebration. Michael had lived a life of service to others. He put himself at risk of death every day for his fellow man. He is a man who we, while reflecting on his life, can honestly say made a difference.

What greater tribute can there be to a man than when his wife and family looked out at the huge crowd paying their respects, they may have asked themselves who in that crowd wouldn't be there today had Michael not lived. The incredible impact of saving lives has a power that far outlives the hero who makes it happen.

I'm sure some might find it trivial to pay respects to an Assistant Fire Chief from a small town in Illinois. But, Mr. Speaker, I would argue that there are few greater heroes we can praise from this noble House. I extend condolences and our thanks to the family of Michael Lehen.

COMMENDING CAPTAIN BRENT  
DAVIS

HON. TIM RYAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 7, 2004

Mr. RYAN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to commend a resident of my district who has raised the bar for personal sacrifice on behalf of others. His name is Captain Brent Davis, and he serves as the chief of public affairs for the 910th Airlift Wing at Youngstown Air Reserve Station.

What impresses me most about Capt. Davis is his desire to serve above and beyond the call of duty. Already serving his country in uniform, Capt. Davis was approached to shore up support for the C.W. Bill Young Dept. of Defense Bone Marrow Program, and he accepted the task with enthusiasm. He registered himself in the program, named for my distinguished colleague who formally served on the Armed Services Committee, and when he received word that he was a perfect match to donate marrow, he was equal to the task. With the support of his wife, Sonya, Capt. Davis went through the rigorous screening process to ensure his compatibility with the recipient, and on December 8th of last year, he successfully donated bone marrow at Georgetown University Hospital.

The recipient was a 17-year-old young man who was suffering with non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, a type of cancer that afflicts the body's lymphatic system. A parent himself, Capt. Davis was determined to help this family. He was concerned first and foremost with the welfare of the recipient and was committed to helping him survive.

Mr. Speaker, our struggle with cancer in all its forms is one we must win. While we search for cures and effective treatments, I take comfort in the fact that there are men and women like Capt. Davis out there, volunteering and even risking their own health so that others may have hope of recovery. I commend Capt. Davis for his courage and sacrifice; he is a model citizen and exemplary officer.

EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS THAT THE PRESIDENT POSTHUMOUSLY AWARD THE PRESIDENTIAL MEDAL OF FREEDOM TO HARRY W. COLMERY

SPEECH OF

HON. JIM RYUN

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 6, 2004

Mr. RYUN of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the vision and achievements of Mr. Harry W. Colmery, from Topeka, Kansas.

Because of Mr. Colmery's remarkable service to our country, I urge my colleagues to pass H. Con. Res. 257, calling on President Bush to posthumously award the Presidential Medal of Freedom to Harry Colmery. President Truman established the Medal of Freedom in 1945 as an honor for exceptional service in war, and President Kennedy reintroduced the Medal in 1963 for distinguished service in peacetime. Harry Colmery embodied both of these things and is deserving of this highest civilian honor.

After serving as an Army aviator in World War I, Mr. Colmery spent his civilian life actively promoting and defending the rights of America's veterans. In 1929, he was part of a coalition that worked to pass a major veterans' hospital construction bill. In 1936, he was elected National Commander of The American Legion.

In 1943, while staying in Washington's Mayflower Hotel, Harry Colmery wrote the first draft of what would later become the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, also known as the World War II GI Bill of Rights. This legislation provided historic new benefits to military veterans as they transitioned back into civilian life. Most importantly, the new educational benefit would revolutionize America's higher education system.

Since the enactment of the GI Bill, America has continuously provided educational support for our nation's veterans. Exceeding all expectations, more than two million eligible men and women went to college using these educational benefits in the decade following World War II. The result was an American workforce enriched by 450,000 engineers, 238,000 teachers, 91,000 scientists, 67,000 doctors, 22,000 dentists, and another million college-educated men and women.

Building upon the success of the original GI Bill, Congress subsequently approved the Veterans Readjustment Benefits Act of 1966 and the Veterans' Educational Assistance Program for the post-Vietnam Conflict era. Finally, in 1985, Congress passed the Montgomery GI Bill.

Awarding the Medal of Freedom to Harry Colmery would be a tribute to all veterans in 2004, as we mark the 60th anniversary of the GI Bill.

HONORING PENFIELD TATE III OF  
DENVER, COLORADO

HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 7, 2004

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to rise today to recognize

Mr. Penfield Tate III of Denver, CO, for his outstanding career of public service and his inspiring role as father and husband. I would like to thank him on behalf of all Coloradans for the depth and diversity of contributions he has made to ensure our public life.

Before my election to Congress, I served in the Colorado House of Representatives with a number of remarkable individuals who made a difference through their legislative excellence. I also served with some legislators noted for their warm, energetic personalities. However, in my experience there are very few people as gifted—personally and professionally—as Pen Tate.

Every day I worked with him reaffirmed the ideal qualities of a public official: idealistic, caring, optimistic, intelligent and principled. Spirited in debate, Pen was, nevertheless, always a gentleman, being open-minded and respectful to everyone with whom he worked. As a state representative, state senator, and mayoral candidate he was a tireless seeker for solutions to some of Colorado's most pressing problems, and a peerless advocate for children, seniors, workers, and civil rights, causes he championed both in and out of the State Capitol.

Since ending his tenure in the Colorado Legislature, Pen has returned to his law practice in Denver. He has also been given more time to spend with his wife Faye and daughter Elleana. Although he has returned to life as a private citizen, Pen remains as dedicated to his causes today as he was during his time in the legislature. He is active in many charitable organizations and gives generously to his community.

Not surprisingly, Pen's contagious combination of effective legislator and humanitarian has inspired members of his community to award him numerous civic distinctions. His unyielding pursuit of justice and equality was recognized with the 2003 Civil Rights Award given by the Anti-Defamation League. Most recently, Pen was awarded the 2004 Father of the Year by the National Father's Day Council and the American Diabetes Association. This impressive award is only a token of appreciation to a man who dedicates so much of his time to his family. I am attaching a newspaper report of this honor.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting such an honorable person and his distinguished career in public service. My family and I wish him, his wife, Faye, and their daughter, Elleana, good health and happiness in their future together.

[From the Denver Post, June 19, 2004]

A TIP OF THE HAT TO TATE THE DAD

MAYORAL ADVISER IS ONE OF SIX MEN HONORED AS REGIONAL FATHERS OF THE YEAR

(By Erin Cox)

For Elleana Tate, daughter of Denver lawyer and former state senator Penfield Tate III, it only takes a little task for Daddy to make her happy. "Tuck me in," said 14-year-old Elleana, flashing her smile at her father. Tate, nestled next to his disabled daughter on a couch in his 27th-floor downtown Denver office, looked at her with soft eyes. "Tuck you in still?" Tate said, beaming.

Tate, partner in a Denver law firm, adviser to Mayor John Hickenlooper, winner of a 2003 Civil Rights Award and former state senator, is first and foremost a father. The National Father's Day Council and the American Diabetes Association honored him as a 2004 Father of the Year, along with five

other Denver men. "It sometimes feels strange to get honored for the things you ought to do," Tate said in his acceptance speech Tuesday night. The diabetes association also named Jeffrey Campos, Thomas Dyk, Steve Kelley, Jay Leeuwenburg and Sam Pegues as regional Fathers of the Year.

The National Father's Day Council was established in 1931 to promote the then little-known Father's Day holiday and has been honoring exceptional fathers across the nation since 1942. Tate was selected for the award because of his ability to balance his personal life with a successful career, organizers said. Tate's list of qualifications for what makes a Father of the Year is a little different. "You have to be loving. You have to be patient, generous, consistent and persistent," he said. "It's a continual reinforcing of things."

Elleana, who has mild cerebral palsy and limited eyesight, spends a lot of time with Tate getting that reinforcement and fatherly support. Born premature, Elleana has made frequent trips to hospitals and surgery rooms during her life. Tate is always there. "I'm bouncing off the walls, and he's very reasoned, measured, thoughtful," said Elleana's mother, Faye Tate. The struggles with Elleana's health and its potential limits have brought Elleana and her father close. She has been by Tate's side on the campaign trail and at his law firm.

Little exceeds Tate's affection for his daughter, whose artwork hangs on the door of his office. "He spends a lot of time instructing Elleana," Faye Tate said. "He lets her do everything. He lets her try everything." Elleana was barely out of the toddler stage when she rode her first horse, with the urging of her father and despite her mother's fears.

Tate believes there is no other way to parent. "I don't know what she can or can't do until she tries. I don't know what she likes until she tries it," he said.

Tate's grandfathers and father shaped his approach to fatherhood. As a child, Tate spent summers with his three sisters and cousins at his grandfather Tate's farm, where his grandfather "was everybody's babysitter. He spent a lot of time talking to you. They really made sure you were connected to family," Tate said. Tate's maternal grandfather, an immigrant from Jamaica, taught him to keep contact with extended family, and Tate's own father, Penfield Tate II, taught him about friendship. "My dad was my best friend. He was my law partner and best man at my wedding," Tate said.

Tate and Elleana are best friends, too. "We keep secrets from Mom sometimes," Tate said. "We talk about boyfriends now, and boys." Elleana wiggled on the couch and gave an enthusiastic nod at the subject. She and her dad share a special language. "They talk in code," said Tate's sister, Paula Tate. "We'll hide under the pillows and just talk about stuff," he said. A father must be "firm and fair. And playful," Tate said.

Tate brushes off the feat of balancing an impressive public career and the role of loving father. "It's all a matter of scheduling," he said. "When you work, you work. When you're home, you're home," he said. Even though fatherhood is a job in itself. "You really have to enjoy being a dad," Tate said. "It's too much work not to enjoy it."

## HONORING CARLA BARICZ FOR WINNING NATIONAL HISTORY DAY CONTEST

### HON. GINNY BROWN-WAITE

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 7, 2004*

Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Carla Baricz, a rising star at Springstead High School, for her achievements of winning the prestigious National History Day contest and earning a full four year scholarship to Case Western Reserve University in Ohio. Carla drafted a research paper entitled "Vincent van Gogh and the Exploration of Emotion Through Art: An Encounter With the Human Struggle." This lovely manuscript earned Carla second place in the State History Day Contest. Despite this wonderful accomplishment, Carla strived for perfection. She revised the paper and submitted it for the national contest, where Carla's commitment to education separated her from the rest of the competitors and brought her to the forefront of this prominent competition.

I would like to recognize the dedication and drive that Carla Baricz has displayed. As a former educator, I take pride in knowing that students continue to aspire to great dreams and realize that education is the key to success. Carla has used her interests and love for history to create a marvelous opportunity for herself. Carla Baricz is a model student and an inspiration to all. Young people like her fill America with joy and hope as we see the future generation embracing the merits of education and the values of history. Carla is a testament to hard work and dedication. She makes me proud to represent the Fifth District of Florida.

## BOOK REVIEW ON PRESIDENT REAGAN BY JUDGE JOHN C. HOLMES

### HON. J. D. HAYWORTH

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 7, 2004*

Mr. HAYWORTH. Mr. Speaker, yesterday was the official end of the period of national mourning for former President Ronald Reagan. During this month there have been many tributes to this great President, all of which were deserving.

Recently, I was given a copy of a book review by the well-respected Administrative Law Judge John C. Holmes, who is now retired. In August 1998, Judge Holmes reviewed Dinesh D'Souza's book, *Ronald Reagan: How an Ordinary Man Became an Extraordinary Leader*. It was an excellent review that summed up how so many of us view Ronald Reagan and his life. I would like to submit the review for the RECORD and I commend it to my colleagues.

[From the Free Press, 1997]

RONALD REAGAN: HOW AN ORDINARY MAN BECAME AN EXTRAORDINARY LEADER

(By Dinesh D'Souza)

Dinesh D'Souza, who served briefly as a low-level advisor to President Reagan in 1987-88, is an open admirer of Reagan's accomplishments. Yet not even Reagan's

harshest critics are more revealing of his character flaws and human weaknesses. Rather than expressing scorn and derision, however, the author is in turn bemused, delighted, curious, and intrigued in candidly reporting the former president's character and personality idiosyncrasies. After careful examination, he concludes that Reagan's very real limitations in fact assisted as much as deterred this seemingly ordinary man in becoming an extraordinary leader. Beneath his apparent simplicity was a complex and sometimes contradictory person.

For example, Reagan's sunny personality and near continuous optimism masked a psychological curtain that could descend on even his most intimate friends and family, keeping them at a distance. There was also the contradiction that, while constantly extolling the virtue of the family and its values, Reagan exhibited a disjointed personal one, having been divorced from his first wife, Jane Wyman, and distant from his son, daughter, and stepdaughter. Reagan's acknowledged short attention span masked a tenacious adherence to those principles and policies that concerned him most. His good-natured jokes and story-telling, sometimes criticized as irreverent and irrelevant, served to disarm and win over adversaries from Tip O'Neill to Mikhail Gorbachev. His famous line in the presidential debate with Walter Mondale that he "would not use Mondale's youth and inexperience against him" caused an involuntary grin and chuckle from his surprised opponent, totally diffusing the increasingly serious campaign issue of Reagan's age, and propelling Reagan into one of the largest presidential victories ever. He loved pomp and cavorted with the wealthy, but had a singular capacity to connect with, and was beloved by, the common man.

The author dispels or modifies some public misconceptions. While Reagan himself self-deprecatingly joked about his nap times, he worked sometimes grueling hours, particularly for a man of his age, exhibiting strong discipline in doing homework on those issues he needed to know. His discipline in keeping physically fit probably saved his life early in his presidency when he was the recipient of a would-be assassin's bullet that lodged less than an inch from his heart. His character was revealed during this frightening time when despite the seriousness of the situation he could extemporaneously joke to his wife Nancy: "Honey, I forgot to duck!" and to his treating physicians: "I hope you're all good Republicans." Such good humor in the face of adversity won him a reservoir of good will by an appreciative public.

TAKING ON THE "EVIL EMPIRE"

Reagan was a naive, rosy optimist, thinking that, if he could only show Gorbachev how ordinary Americans lived, Gorbachev would recognize the differences between the two systems and make big changes for the better. Reagan was a foolhardy, almost comical belligerent, standing at the Berlin Wall and challenging Gorbachev to "tear down this wall!" He was an embarrassment, a blind, unsophisticated patriot who had the gall, bad manners, and political incorrectness to call the free world's adversary an "Evil Empire." He was an actor who knew nothing of foreign policy, a genial dummy who straddled between reckless action and somnolent inattention. Or so he was portrayed and so many believed.

But D'Souza recognizes Reagan's historic accomplishment in fostering the dissolution of the Communist empire, which emanated at least in substantial part from the man's own willful, steadfast purpose. This dissolution was not foreordained, as has become the fashionable view. The author demonstrates the transparency of Reagan's critics, quoting

extensively from their pronouncements on the growth, stability, and power of the Soviet economy and the folly of attempting directly to challenge Russia itself. Liberal historian Arthur Schlesinger Jr. observed in 1982 that "those in the United States who think the Soviet Union is on the verge of economic and social collapse are wishful thinkers." John Kenneth Galbraith, Harvard economist and guru during the Kennedy-Johnson years, pronounced that "the Russian system succeeds, because, in contrast with the Western industrial economies, it makes full use of its manpower." Such assessment was concurred in by even "neutral" economists such as Paul Samuelson and Lester Thurow, who as late as 1989 marveled at the Russian growth process.

As for confronting Russian expansion, Sovietologist Stephen Cohen of Princeton University thought that Reagan was pathologically wrongheaded in apparently abandoning the comforting previous policies of containment and detente for the objective of "destroying the Soviet Union as a world power and possibly even its Communist system." Strobe Talbot, then a senior correspondent at Time magazine and later deputy secretary of state in the Clinton administration, indignantly scoffed at Reagan's unrealistic and misguided attempts to return to the '50s goal of rolling back Soviet domination in Europe.

Though criticized as too ideological, Reagan appointed skilled pragmatists to implement his aggressive foreign policy. They included the maligned but effective Bill Casey at the CIA, Cap Weinberger at Defense, and George Schultz at State. Reagan's overarching plan was relatively simple: he would outspend the Russians on defense, thereby showing the vulnerability of the Russian economic system which Reagan, almost alone, was convinced would not keep pace. This culminated in the proposed future deployment of defense missiles and lasers dubbed "Star Wars," a concept ridiculed by many, and not fully understood even by Reagan, but greatly feared by the Russian leadership. D'Souza presents the still-minority viewpoint, which I believe history will eventually confirm, that the elevation by the Russian leadership of Gorbachev was largely stimulated as an antidote for the very presence of Reagan, who by then had emerged as a popular and effective world leader who articulately advocated challenge of Russian aspirations for world dominance. Reagan took an immediate liking to Gorbachev and instinctively felt they could do business. His subsequent perseverance in challenging Gorbachev to reform the system, combined with U.S. military buildup, precipitated the eventual dismembering of the formerly impenetrable Russian political hegemony and military might.

For this accomplishment alone Reagan should be recognized as the single most important person in the second half of this century in pointing our world in the direction of freedom and democracy. However, to the surprise and even anguish of liberal opponents, and the consternation of some conservative friends, his challenge was not limited to the communist totalitarian system, but to dictators everywhere, whether in the Philippines, South America, or Africa. The resulting extensive conversion from socialist and totalitarian states to democracies and free economies was truly remarkable, never before seen in the history of the world.

#### TAKING ON BIG GOVERNMENT

As Reagan ran against the political wisdom and apparent majority public opinion in advocating defeat of, rather than detente with, communism, so too he opposed the belief that a powerful central government was

essential to ensure freedom, justice, and the general welfare. Reagan presented the then-heretical view that central government was the problem, not the solution. While Reagan accepted much of Roosevelt's New Deal as a necessary reaction to the economic emergency following the Great Depression, he felt the Great Society agenda fostered by President Johnson took the country too far along the path toward a suffocating central government that would eventually stifle individual initiative and freedom. His conversion from Democrat to Republican resulted.

Reagan carried his message forward in speech after speech, initially while traveling the country for General Electric. Although the 1964 Republican Convention produced the spectacularly losing campaign of Barry Goldwater, Reagan's nominating speech—which has been since dubbed merely "The Speech"—launched him into the national scene as the future messenger and leader of the conservative cause. It also brought him to the attention of king-makers in California, who lured him into a successful run against the incumbent, the firmly entrenched Governor Pat Brown, who, like every candidate Reagan has run against, underestimated his talents, personality, and character.

As Governor, Reagan preached austerity, but in his first term did little in practice to put California's economic house in order. His main contribution, perhaps, was in standing up to the most radical of the free speakers, thereby keeping the universities open and restoring a modicum of stability during those turbulent times. The author labels Reagan's governorship as only moderately successful. Reagan, however, gained a stage that eventually catapulted him into the presidency.

While running for and entering the presidency, his economic message remained the same: limited government. On the one hand, as his critics are quick to point out, Reagan never directly achieved his economic goals, as the high cost of defense build-up and his insistence on a tax cut made a balanced budget impossible. Moreover, this imbalance was exacerbated by the Democratic-controlled Congress, whose "compromise" meant more spending on cherished domestic programs rather than cuts that would have helped pay for the defense build-up. On the other hand, his intense lobbying efforts on his first budget, while not reaching all the results he envisioned, provided the mechanism for a future more limited domestic spending program, and provided more funds for the private sector through tax cuts. Through a numbing recession in 1982, with critics contending his "voodoo" supply-side economics were a proven failure, Reagan elected to "stay the course," retreating to his California ranch for resuscitation and refusing the siren song to "do something." He was assisted by a supportive Federal Reserve, which tightened credit to reduce the fever of double digit inflation prevalent during the preceding Carter administration. With recover came increasing public and business confidence. A growing economy meant more dollars to pay for the defense build-up.

The author points to the "outrageous" act of firing the air traffic controllers as a further plank in economic recovery. Though their union, the Professional Air Traffic Controllers (PATCO), was one of the few to support Reagan's presidential bid, Reagan had no compunction in firing them and replacing them by non-union workers. Considering them "untouchables," no previous president had so directly taken on unions and government workers. To Reagan, the moral basis was simple: government workers were servants of the people and not their masters. The law supported his viewpoint. Condemned,

ridiculed, and pressured even by allies, and temporarily losing popular support, particularly from new-found "Joe Six-Pack" converts to the Republican party, Reagan stuck to his guns. This action, and his subsequent refusal to compromise, so shocked and silenced union leaders and government workers that corporations and government agencies were afforded for years to come the opportunity to downsize and "reorganize." The seemingly forgotten principal that jobs were a privilege and not a right was at least partially restored and the economy further stimulated.

Reagan's goals were not all achieved while in office. Nevertheless, he left an agenda that is still in many respects being followed today. Free international trade through agreements such as NAFTA, and the outline for fiscal savings as drawn up in the "Contract for America," were Reagan initiatives. Even the line-item veto, scorned and laughed at as a campaign throw-away, and impossible to enact, has become law, ironically co-opted by President Clinton and touted as his own accomplishment. While temporarily contributing to a huge unbalanced budget and an unfavorable foreign trade deficit, the successful war against communism eventually allowed a resulting "peace dividend," a prosperous economy, and a curtailed federal government. A balanced budget would be achieved 10 years after he left office.

Reagan again knew instinctively what the most sophisticated economists were oblivious to. Reduction of tax rates during times when government has become too large and costly can actually increase total revenues by freeing the private sector from stifling governmental costs and regulations, thereby enabling sales and profits (as well as taxes paid) to rise. What was to become known worldwide as "privatization" resulted from these policies. Where previous Republican administrations had merely attempted to cut around the edges to make governments a little more efficient and accountable, Reagan attacked it head on, by word and deed freeing the private sector to accomplish its goals with minimal intervention.

#### TAKING ON "MALAISE"

A third area that Reagan sought to change flowed naturally from and was dependent upon success in his attack on communism and big government: restoration of the prestige and respect of the presidency, and the confidence, optimism, and patriotism of the American people. Following the "Peace and Prosperity" and "Return to Normalcy" of the 1950s under Eisenhower, we had experienced the assassinations of President Kennedy, Martin Luther King, and Robert Kennedy; the quagmire of Vietnam, causing President Johnson's decision not to run; Nixon's seemingly moderately successful presidency brought down by Watergate; and the failed Carter presidency, ending in American hostages being ignominiously held in Iran, communism seemingly on the march in international expansion, and Carter himself describing a "malaise" in the American psyche. Onto the stage strode the unlikely candidate the conservatives lusted for, but mainstream Republicans merely tolerated, and Democrats welcomed as "easy pickings"—seemingly too old, too ideological, and too inexperienced to be elected or to accomplish the job.

The reigns of government had barely been grasped when a sickening feeling of *deja vu* returned as an attempt was made on Reagan's life. Reagan's humorous reaction and relatively quick recovery boded well, allowing him to initiate his foreign and domestic programs. The sputtering of the economy in late 1981, leading to recession, however, dispelled this good will and left the nation in a



sullen mood. As recovery finally came and Reagan's "stay the course" was more or less vindicated, his personality and talents as a "Great Communicator" began to sharpen and shape the American and world landscape. He entreated the people of the United States, the country he felt destined to be "a shining city on the hill," to support and further his program and policies. He restored a sometimes teary-eyed patriotism, encouraging Americans to take pride in and celebrate our country, its meaning, and its history. Using his powers as a former actor and the sincerity of his own belief in the goodness of America, whose "morning had just begun," he sought to enlist the people to assist the world along a better path to a brighter future. He returned a pride in military service, severely wounded since the Vietnam war. His own dedication to duty and pride of office restored dignity and world leadership to the presidency.

History may record Reagan as having been extraordinarily lucky to have accomplished his successes at such an advanced age, barely before senility and the eventual ravages of Alzheimer's disease fully took over. D'Souza does not think so. He credits—too much, some will argue—Reagan's ability to cut through the thicket of unimportant matters and take the correct action at nearly every important juncture. Far from being a mere bystander, Reagan led on matters that mattered, even when his decisions were unpopular.

D'Souza notes a nearly mystical aura that President Reagan himself privately acknowledged as governing some of his actions. While many presidents donned the mantra of churchgoing for public consumption, and Reagan himself supported, mainly as a sop to the religious right, a constitutional amendment to allow public school prayer, his own religious beliefs were more complex. Not an active churchgoer before or during his presidency, he apparently firmly believed in an intervening and active higher authority from whom he privately sought solace and guidance. When asked what person he most admired, Reagan invariably answered, "The man from Galilee." Though public ridicule was made of his wife Nancy's seeking guidance from astrologers, without serious objection and perhaps active support from the President, Reagan's truer belief would have been the personally delivered opinion of Mother Theresa that he had been put on this earth for a divine purpose.

This book will not find favor with liberal economists, with those Jeanne Kirkpatrick labeled "Blame America Firsters," or with apologists for the former Soviet communist system who then had advocated accommodation and appeasement, but many of whom now find its demise historically inevitable and Reagan irrelevant. One of D'Souza's obvious purposes in the book is to attack this attempted instant historical revisionism. In so doing, he can fairly be accused of straying too often from a "pure" chronicle of Reagan to a strident attack on his critics. No doubt in anticipated rebuttal, D'Souza points to a "stacked deck" committee chaired by Arthur Schlesinger Jr. and commissioned by the editors of the New York Times in December 1996 to render a collective verdict on how history will rank the U.S. presidents. Not surprisingly these "history experts," which included Doris Kearns Goodwin, James MacGregor Burns, ex-Governor Mario Cuomo, and ex-Senator Paul Simon, liberals all, ranked Reagan in the lower half, below George Bush and in the undistinguished company of Jimmy Carter, Chester Arthur, and Benjamin Harrison. In contrast, D'Souza believes Reagan should be ranked with the Roosevelts, Wilson, Lincoln, and Washington.

Interestingly, however, the ideologically conservative "true believers" who allege that Reagan was merely a popular messenger for an irresistible movement will not be overjoyed with the book. D'Souza paints Reagan as a unique individual, the likes of which are unlikely to return. Though Reagan articulated the principals of the ascending conservative movement, he was flexible rather than rigid, and his sunny personality lent itself to compromise on everything except his hardcore principals. This enabled Reagan to overcome popular reluctance to accept his conservative agenda.

D'Souza describes an apparently simple, but actually a flawed, complex, and contradictory man who accomplished his aims by concentrating on a few specifics that were fundamental to his beliefs. To this reviewer, who was initially extremely skeptical of Reagan's governing capability, let alone his electability to the presidency, but who has come to the happy realization that there really was something in the stars that brought forth this unlikely man to lead our country at such an important time in history, Ronald Reagan gets it exactly right.

#### IN COMMEMORATION OF THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PENN- SYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY

**HON. JOHN P. MURTHA**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 7, 2004*

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the students, alumni, faculty and administration of The Pennsylvania State University, known more familiarly as Penn State, as the school turns 150 this year.

Established in 1855 as a land grant college, it began modestly as a one-building agriculture school in the center of Pennsylvania. Because there was not even a town there at the time, the town that grew up around the school eventually became incorporated as State College. In testimony to the grit and hardworking tradition of Pennsylvanians, Penn State grew quickly in size as well as academic stature among institutions of higher learning.

Penn State can be proud of its academic tradition. The university boasts a wide array of academic achievements in countless disciplines, from agriculture to engineering, from mathematics to meteorology, from the arts to applied research. Penn State is well-known and respected in national collegiate athletics for the strict academic standards it applies to its athletes. Penn State intercollegiate athletes graduate at a rate significantly above the national average. This sets a national example not only to other collegiate athletes but to college and high school students as well.

I am proud to join my Pennsylvania Colleagues in paying tribute to an institution that has so enriched Pennsylvania and our nation academically and culturally.

CONGRATULATING MRS. FRANCES  
HARRIETT COBB HART ON HER  
75TH BIRTHDAY

**HON. MARIO DIAZ-BALART**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 7, 2004*

Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida. Mr. Speaker, it is with great honor and pleasure I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Mrs. Frances Harriett Cobb Hart on her 75th Birthday. Mrs. Hart, a native Floridian, has given much of her life to serving her family, church, community, and nation. She is truly an exemplary American.

Born on June 28, 1929, Mrs. Hart was born to Charles Ernest Cobb and Mary Elliott Cobb. As the daughter of citrus growers, Mrs. Hart spent much of her early life becoming acquainted with Florida's rich agricultural tradition. Not limited simply to citrus farming, Mrs. Hart's family raised both cattle and horses in a rural community once known as Cobb's Landing.

After graduating from Wesleyan College in Macon, Georgia, Mrs. Hart married Methodist Pastor James Wynne Hart. Choosing to leave her Florida roots behind, Mr. and Mrs. Hart have spent much of their adult lives between the hills and mountains of East Tennessee and Western Carolina.

An extremely active woman, Mrs. Hart was an avid athlete in her youth, often partaking in such physically strenuous activities as the amateur rodeo. In her maturity, Mrs. Hart has spent much of her time as a church historian and artisan. Throughout her life Frances has been an active member of her community, both willingly and unselfishly serving those around her.

Mr. Speaker, as we celebrate Mrs. Frances Hart's birthday we also celebrate her legacy as a wife, mother, and community volunteer. For her endless contributions and uncompromising devotion to her family and community we are proud to honor Mrs. Frances Harriett Cobb Hart on her 75th birthday. Let us rise today to honor this great woman of strength, character, and moral standing.

#### ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOP- MENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2005

SPEECH OF

**HON. HEATHER WILSON**

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, June 25, 2004*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4614) making appropriations for energy and water development for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2005, and for other purposes:

Mrs. WILSON of New Mexico. Mr. Chairman, I rise to address serious problems with this bill and particularly with its Report, which cannot be fully remedied by the amendment I propose.

The problem is not so much with the bill, which we have before us, but with the directive report language that goes along with it.

As members, we rarely focus on report language and our vote in favor of the bill does

not approve the report language. Usually, report language tracks the provisions of the bill. In the case of this appropriations measure, the report language goes far beyond the authority of the appropriations committee, directly contradicts recorded votes taken by this House, and is inconsistent with the FY05 Defense Authorization Act which the House has passed.

I will vote for this Bill, which in itself generally provides funds necessary for Department of Energy to execute its important responsibilities in scientific research, energy, and national security. In fact, I applaud its increase in research funding for the Office of Science.

But with my "yes" vote today, I also feel compelled to speak in favor of the majority in this House and put in the record our well documented objection to a number of directions to the Department of Energy in the accompanying Report.

The Report language seeks to undermine initiatives supported by recorded votes in the Defense Authorization bill for the past two years, supported by votes on the House floor for two years, and sustained in the other body for two years. These initiatives have been advocated by the House majority in a policy statement; have been supported and requested by the Department of Defense and the Defense Science Board; and have been a sustained part of this Administration's development of a strategic forces policy for the 21st century consistent with reducing our nuclear forces to the lowest levels possible.

Mr. Chairman, we all know that Committee Staff sometimes overreach in reports, and I would bet a dozen Krispy Kreme Donuts that fewer than half a dozen members of this House are even aware of what has been included in the report accompanying this bill in very prescriptive terms. But this report seeks to give legitimacy to policy positions directly contravened by recorded votes in this House and we cannot allow there to be any confusion about where we stand.

The Bill appropriates \$6,514,424,000 for Weapon Activities. The Report seeks to give the appearance that the House has limited funding for the Robust Nuclear Earth Penetrator. But we have not. We will vote today to spend those funds and we voted in the FY05 Authorization bill on May 20th of this year to authorize \$6,577,953,000, including \$27.6M for the Robust Nuclear Earth Penetrator study, approving that bill by a vote of 391–34. An amendment to explicitly remove authorization for this study failed on that same day by a vote of 214–204.

The Report seeks to give the appearance that we would like to restrict Laboratory Directed Research and Development at Department of Energy Laboratories. But we have not. We will vote today to fund out laboratories. Only the House Armed Services Committee can pass legislation to limit the LDRD program. On May 20 we passed the FY05 Defense Authorization Act that continued the previously authorized LDRD program at our laboratories.

After September 11, 2001, we were grateful that those Laboratories had been doing this kind of exploratory research under the LDRD program. The fact they have done so has helped secure our homeland and aid our troops in the field. To chill such research would be unwise.

Further, the Report would have you believe that we are voting to restructure the future

LDRD program. But we have not. This bill does not change the LDRD program in any way.

Further, the Report language would have you believe that we are voting to have the NNSA focus solely on its missions of life extension of the existing stockpile and the current stockpile stewardship program. But we are not. The bill does nothing of the sort. In fact, if we were to pay any attention to the report language, we would be threatening those priorities. The Report suggests that we make major reductions in one Life Extension Program unsupported by an assessment of the impact and risks this would imply. It would also require a higher priority for dismantlement activities in a way that will likely come at the expense of meeting current Life Extension milestones for the Department of Defense. It would make significant reductions to numerous areas of the stockpile stewardship program that were designed by the NNSA to address technical needs to assess with adequately small uncertainty the safety, reliability, and performance of our weapons without nuclear tests.

None of this makes any sense and the report language would not stand up to any serious review by elected Members of Congress.

The Report suggests that by voting for this bill we are changing the way NNSA operates with other entities within the DOE. But it does not. The report suggests that we are adding a burdensome procedure for approval of NNSA activities at the request of, other elements of the DOE, and would hold hostage numerous unique activities of the NNSA labs within these energy and science programs.

The Report would suggest that we are approving a review of future requirements for the weapons complex development plan, to be conducted only by people with no experience in doing that work. That would be silly and the bill includes no such thing.

The reason we cannot vote to amend report language under the rules of the House is because report language is not law and does not have the authority of law. The law we are voting on is in the bill before us. In most cases, report language explains and supports the bill.

In this case, those writing the report went far beyond any reasonable authority as staff members and I think we need to make it clear that the measures included in the Report are inconsistent with statute, inconsistent with the FY05 Defense Authorization Act, inconsistent with recorded votes taken by this House and have no force or authority whatsoever. An error of this magnitude must be jettisoned in the conference committee so that agencies affected are not confused by the mixed messages sent here.

Mr. Chairman, the problems in this Report are many. I felt it important to clarify for the record that members of the House are approving the text of the Bill. We do not approve of the Report language, which is replete with practical problems and inconsistent with the law.

## VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS #2055 RECOGNITION

**HON. JOHN SHIMKUS**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 7, 2004*

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to the Ladies Auxiliary of the Veterans of Foreign Wars Post #2055. Every year the third weekend in September is set aside as National Prisoners of War and Missing in Action Day. For the last six years, the Ladies Auxiliary of VFW Post #2055 has honored the 196 soldiers from Illinois that are considered to be a prisoner of war or missing in action. I join the Ladies Auxiliary in honoring these brave individuals.

As well, I commend the auxiliary for their efforts to honor these men and their families. May God bless not only these 196 that will be honored by VFW Post #2055 but also those serving today. May God continue to bless America.

## ENCOURAGING CONGRESS TO CONTINUE TO FUND INTERNATIONAL CREDIT UNION DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

**HON. MARCY KAPTUR**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 7, 2004*

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, more than 85 million Americans are familiar with the benefits offered by credit unions of a safe place to save, a place to get a good deal on a consumer or home mortgage loan and solid advice on how to manage their families' financial affairs. However, not everyone in the world has the same advantage of being able to choose to save and borrow at a credit union as we do here in the U.S. The World Council of Credit Unions is working on USAID-funded projects on six continents to develop and strengthen credit unions in ten countries. Current development projects have already resulted in nearly three million credit union members who have saved \$1.6 billion and received affordable loans up to \$1.3 billion in a number of developing countries such as the Philippines, Romania, Ecuador, Guatemala, Poland, Uganda, Rwanda, Uzbekistan and Mexico.

I met recently with representatives from Mexico's two largest credit unions, Caja Popular Mexicana and Caja Libertad, men who spoke with me about how the World Council of Credit Unions, with funds from USAID and U.S. credit unions, has helped more than a million of Mexico's poorest citizens through access to the benefits of credit unions.

The World Council of Credit Unions, as part of the credit union system that includes the Credit Union National Association (CUNA) in the U.S. and its affiliated state credit union leagues, is working in partnership to close the gap between people of the world that "have more" with those who "have less." Today, 1.1 billion people on the planet "have more" and 5.2 billion "have less." By 2050, projections indicate that while the "have more" number will remain constant, those "having less" will rise to 7.8 billion people. This widening gap represents a security risk to the U.S. Credit unions can help alleviate this crisis.

The World Council of Credit Unions' Caja Popular Mexicana project is a \$3.5 million four-year project funded by USAID's Office of Microenterprise Development. Since the project began in late 2001, membership in Caja Popular Mexicana has increased by more than 60 percent and loan delinquency decreased by nearly 70 percent, enabling more of Mexico's citizens to access the services of a safer credit union. The World Council of Credit Unions provides Caja Libertad in-house technical assistance to support the credit union's efforts to strengthen its operations, increase its outreach and better compete in the evolving Mexican financial market. Last year, Caja Libertad opened four rural microfinance branches to serve very poor women and strengthened its financial structure with increased provisions for delinquent loans.

Both of these credit unions are involved with the International Remittance Network (IRnet), an international remittance product developed by the World Council of Credit Unions. Caja Popular Mexicana began distributing remittances in August 2003 on a pilot basis and increased distribution to three hundred branches by November of last year. As of May 2004, more than fifteen thousand remittances totaling \$6.6 million were distributed. The overwhelming majority of receivers are women, and most receivers are credit union members. Non-members are encouraged to consider taking advantage of the benefits of membership, and are joining at a rate of 5 percent per month. Caja Libertad is on target to begin distributing remittances through IRnet later this year.

Through IRnet, money is sent safely and affordably to friends and family members who use the remittances to pay for food, housing, education, to start new businesses and to save for the future. It is this last part that makes receiving international remittances at a safe and sound credit union so important. Receivers can safely and easily deposit a portion of the remittances into their credit union accounts. A new product being launched by one of these Mexican credit unions will mean a consistent remittance history is even basis for loan approval. Remittance distribution, through credit unions, is enabling the Mexican people to improve their financial standing exponentially.

I congratulate Caja Popular Mexicana and Caja Libertad for their successes in becoming safer credit unions reaching out to more of Mexico's poorest people, and thank them for traveling to the U.S. to share with my colleagues and me the importance of U.S. support of their projects. I encourage Congress, through USAID and other avenues, to continue to fund international credit union development projects that promote the credit union ideal of "people helping people to help themselves," and encourage the World Council of Credit Unions to continue its important work of making credit union membership available throughout the world, especially to those in underdeveloped countries.

## THE DEDICATION OF UNION CHURCH IN BERRIEN TOWNSHIP

**HON. FRED UPTON**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 7, 2004*

Mr. UPTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the dedication of Union Church in Berrien Township, as a Michigan Historical Marker. This celebrated Church has stood and continues to stand as a symbol of faith, hope, and reverence. It is vitally important to preserve our nation's sense of history and ideals, and this marker will certainly maintain both for many years to come.

On July 4, 2004, one hundred and forty-six years after its construction, Union Church's long and illustrious history was honored as a Michigan Historical Marker. I am very pleased that the communities of Southwest Michigan and Berrien Township in particular, were able to come together for this wonderful occasion and historic achievement.

Because of the dedication of individuals within the Union Church Historical Preservation Society, Southwest Michigan and our country continue to be great places to live, work, and worship.

## DELAWARE RIVER MAIN CHANNEL DREDGING

**HON. ROBERT A. BRADY**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 7, 2004*

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to set the record straight on the issue of dredging in the Delaware River Main Channel. I fear that some of my colleagues have been misinformed as to the economic and environmental impacts of dredging in the Delaware River.

Mr. Speaker, Delaware River's regional ports handle approximately 58 million tons of cargo yearly. More than 54,000 jobs in the region are dependent upon the Port of Philadelphia alone. The ports in my district bring \$3.5 billion into the regional economy, creating \$1 billion in wages, and contributing \$486 million in state and local revenues. Those effects are not just felt in my district, or in the City of Philadelphia, or even just in Pennsylvania. They are felt in suburban Philadelphia, and in our sister states, Delaware and New Jersey. This project is economically sound and a good use of the taxpayer's money. In February 2004, a supplement to the Comprehensive Economic Reanalysis Report identified \$24.2 million in annual benefits and \$21 million in annual costs, yielding a net benefit of \$1.15 for every \$1 spent on the project.

Shipping is a volatile industry, which is increasingly moving toward larger ships. Today's container ships can be more than 1,000 feet long and require at least 45-foot channel depth.

Ports in the United States and throughout the world have undertaken projects to deepen their channels in order to accommodate larger vessels. In order to remain competitive with

other ports across the Eastern seaboard, the Delaware River's Main Channel must be deepened.

And, this project is not simply about jobs and the competitiveness of my region's ports. The dredging of the Delaware River main channel is vital to the nation's energy needs and to our ability to wage the war on terror.

Mr. Speaker, the Department of Defense selected the Port of Philadelphia as a Strategic Seaport for the Northeast Corridor of the United States. Since that selection, material has been shipped from Philadelphia in support of our troops under fire. We must have a deep, clear channel in the event that larger vessels are required to meet DoD's needs.

Military logistics often rely heavily on commercial shipping and thus are impacted by industry trends toward larger vessel.

Three quarters of the East Coast's refinery capability is located in the Philadelphia region. Due to the Channel's shallow draft, oil tankers cannot reach the Port of Philadelphia and must off-load oil on to small ships through a process called "lightering." This is environmentally hazardous. Every time oil is off-loaded, there is a real risk of a spill. By deepening the Delaware, oil tankers will be able to sail straight to port, cutting the chance of a spill.

And when some raise the specter of environmental damage due to dredging, I must point out that several series of tests were conducted using EPA testing procedures which mixed and stirred Delaware River sediment with Delaware River water to approximate dredging, and no toxic releases were found. New York EPA Region 2, and Philadelphia EPA Region 3, have both independently analyzed the river sediment and found the claims of toxic sediment false. Furthermore, both Pennsylvania and New Jersey Departments of Environmental Protection have evaluated the sediment to be dredged and also found it to be not toxic.

It is true that the dredged sediment from the existing Delaware River maintenance project has been placed at Tamaqua, PA, as one of my friends has stated on the floor of this House. However, it was placed there at the request of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in order to prevent pollutants from entering streams from existing, unused mines. Mine reclamation is the reduction of acid mine drainage, which is the number one cause of stream degradation in PA. Before being used, the material was tested and passed inspection by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection. And we are safely using this material even now in my district. The City of Philadelphia is using these so-called spoils to reclaim unusable wet lands at our old Navy Yard and for pier reclamation. And we'll take even more in the future. So, let's put to rest this false rumor about Philly sludge being dumped up state or in New Jersey. We're taking our fair share.

Mr. Speaker, the Delaware River deepening project is important for my constituents, for our region and for the entire nation. I trust that, when they examine the facts about it, every one of my colleagues will join me in supporting it.

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. DENISE L. MAJETTE**

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 7, 2004*

Ms. MAJETTE. Mr. Speaker, on July 6, 2004 I was not able to be here for two rollcall votes.

On rollcall No. 326 regarding H. Con. Res. 326, recognizing the 25th anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of the Republic of the Marshall Islands and recognizing the Marshall Islands as a staunch ally of the United States, committed to principles of democracy and freedom for the Pacific region and throughout the world, I would have voted "yea."

On rollcall No. 327 regarding H. Con. Res. 257, expressing the sense of Congress that the President should posthumously award the Presidential Medal of Freedom to Harry W. Colmery, I would have voted "yea."

TRIBUTE TO SAXTON, PENNSYLVANIA AS IT CELEBRATES ITS 150TH BIRTHDAY

**HON. BILL SHUSTER**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 7, 2004*

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate Saxton, Pennsylvania as it celebrates its 150th Birthday. As the largest community in the Broad Top Mountain region of South Central Pennsylvania, the town's emphasis on energy production has made it an instrumental factor in securing the scientific success of America.

In the last one hundred and fifty years industrialization has dictated the progression of this land. The vast opportunities for employment in coal mining, iron production, and railroad construction throughout the nineteenth century attracted an eclectic group of workers,

who worked diligently to build the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad and the East Broad Top Mountain Railroad. Proving instrumental in transporting natural resources to keep the communities flourishing, the railroads served the area for one hundred years. Within the last fifty years, Saxton has displayed its versatility, making the transition from the old industries to a community reliant on tourism, logging and manufacturing.

Throughout its history, Saxton has continually been a critical asset to Pennsylvania. It not only contributed to the industrial advances that became vital to the region, but as the home of the Saxton Nuclear Experimental Corp., the town pioneered many experiments from which the people of the United States have profited.

Since its founding, the citizens of Saxton have remained loyal and committed to industry—the very roots upon which this community was founded. The rich history that has been told through the sweat and tears of Saxton's past inhabitants parallels the history of our nation. As you immerse yourselves in this celebration of Saxton's 150th Birthday, you are learning about the people and the events that formed the very foundation of the United States of America.

Happy Birthday Saxton, and best wishes for many more.

CONGRATULATING THE LIONS CLUB OF MAPLE SHADE, NEW JERSEY ON 60 YEARS OF SERVICE TO THEIR COMMUNITY

**HON. ROBERT E. ANDREWS**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 7, 2004*

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, it is my honor to rise today in recognition of the Lion's Club of Maple Shade, New Jersey as they celebrate 60 years of service to the township. This coming Sunday, July 10th, will mark the 60th anniversary of this great organization, which has become an important institution of com-

munity service in the local neighborhoods of Southern New Jersey.

The International Association of Lions Clubs is the largest service organization in the world with over 1.4 million members in more than 43,000 clubs covering 182 countries and geographic areas. Lions Clubs are not social clubs, although there are social benefits to membership. Rather, Lions Club members give their time, skills and resources to raise funds for charitable giving both in their communities and internationally.

The first organized meeting of the Maple Shade Lions Club was held in the Congregational Church on April 18, 1944. Arthur N. Cutler acted as temporary Chairman of the meeting and was later elected as the first President of the Maple Shade Lions. Since its inception, the Lion Club of Maple Shade has sponsored three clubs in New Jersey: Moorestown in April 1948, Burlington in February 1949, and Levittown (now Willingboro) in May 1959.

The Maple Shade Lions Club regularly donates money, services and needed items to organizations and projects such as the Decker Liver Transplant Fund, the Guide Dog Foundation, Camp Happiness, Camp Marcella, Recording for the Blind, Association of Blind Athletes, Lions Eye Research Foundation, Delaware Valley Eye Bank, Eye Institute of New Jersey, and the Juvenile Diabetes Foundation. In addition, they provide walkers, canes, and wheelchairs, as well as free eye exams and glasses for individuals in need. The Lions also donate funds to the Maple Shade youth sports leagues and the local Boy and Girl Scouts.

The Lions Club of Maple Shade has a simple motto: "We Serve." The individual members of the Lions Club pride themselves on the many contributions that they have made to their community, and the citizens of Maple Shade owe them a sincere debt of gratitude for their efforts. Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me in congratulating the Lions Club of Maple Shade, New Jersey on their 60 years of loyal service, and expressing appreciation for their continued efforts.

## SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, July 8, 2004 may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

## MEETINGS SCHEDULED

## JULY 13

- 9:30 a.m.  
Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
To hold hearings to examine the proposed reauthorization of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting. SR-253
- 10 a.m.  
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs  
To hold hearings to examine the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act (P.L. 106-102), to enhance competition in the financial services industry by providing a prudential framework for the affiliation of banks, securities firms, and other financial service providers. SD-538
- Energy and Natural Resources  
To hold hearings to examine the role of nuclear power in national energy policy. SD-366
- Judiciary  
To hold hearings to examine Blakely v. Washington and the future of the federal sentencing guidelines. SD-226
- United States Senate Caucus on International Narcotics Control  
To hold hearings to examine the abuse of anabolic steroids and their precursors by adolescent amateur athletes. SD-215
- 11 a.m.  
Conferees  
Meeting of conferees on H.R. 3550, to authorize funds for Federal-aid highways, highway safety programs, and transit programs. Room to be announced
- 2 p.m.  
Judiciary  
To hold hearings to examine section 211 of the Department of Commerce Appropriations Act, 1999, as included in the Omnibus Consolidated and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act 1999 (Public Law 105-227). SD-226
- 2:30 p.m.  
Foreign Relations  
East Asian and Pacific Affairs Subcommittee  
To hold hearings to examine human trafficking issues. SD-419

- Intelligence  
To hold closed hearings to examine certain intelligence matters. SH-219
- 3 p.m.  
Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
To hold hearings to examine the nomination of David M. Stone, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Homeland Security. SR-253
- JULY 14
- 9:30 a.m.  
Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
To hold hearings to examine home products fire safety issues. SR-253
- Foreign Relations  
To hold hearings to examine balancing reform and counterterrorism in Pakistan. SD-419
- Rules and Administration  
To hold an oversight hearing to examine the Federal Election Commission. SR-301
- 10 a.m.  
Indian Affairs  
Business meeting to consider pending calendar business; to be followed by an oversight hearing on the implementation of the American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978. Room to be announced
- Judiciary  
To hold hearings to examine the implications of drug importation. SD-226
- 11:30 a.m.  
Energy and Natural Resources  
Business meeting to consider pending calendar business. SD-366
- 2:30 p.m.  
Foreign Relations  
To hold hearings to examine U.S. policy toward Southeast Europe, focusing on the Balkans. SD-419
- Energy and Natural Resources  
Public Lands and Forests Subcommittee  
To hold hearings to examine S. 2317, to limit the royalty on soda ash, S. 2353, to reauthorize and amend the National Geologic Mapping Act of 1992, H.R. 1189, to increase the waiver requirement for certain local matching requirements for grants provided to American Samoa, Guam, the Virgin Islands, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and H.R. 2010, to protect the voting rights of members of the Armed Services in elections for the Delegate representing American Samoa in the United States House of Representatives. SD-366
- Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee  
To hold hearings to examine adult stem cell research issues. SR-253
- JULY 15
- 9 a.m.  
Foreign Relations  
To hold hearings to examine a report on the latest round of six-way talks regarding nuclear weapons in North Korea. SD-419
- Governmental Affairs  
Investigations Subcommittee  
To hold hearings to examine current enforcement of key provisions in the Pa-

triot Act combating money laundering and foreign corruption, using a single case study involving Riggs Bank, focusing on Riggs' anti-money laundering program, administration of accounts associated with senior foreign political figures and their family members, and interactions with its primary regulator, the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency. SD-342

- 9:30 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee  
To hold hearings to examine the prevention of chronic disease through healthy lifestyles. SD-192
- 10 a.m.  
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs  
To hold hearings to examine regulation of the hedge fund industry. SD-538
- Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions  
Children and Families Subcommittee  
To hold hearings to examine Pell grants for primary education. SD-430
- Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
Communications Subcommittee  
To hold hearings to examine implementation of the Nielsen local people meter TV rating system. SR-253
- 2:30 p.m.  
Energy and Natural Resources  
National Parks Subcommittee  
To hold hearings to examine S. 1852, to provide financial assistance for the rehabilitation of the Benjamin Franklin National Memorial in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and the development of an exhibit to commemorate the 300th anniversary of the birth of Benjamin Franklin, S. 2142, to authorize appropriations for the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route, S. 2181, to adjust the boundary of Rocky Mountain National Park in the State of Colorado, S. 2374, to provide for the conveyance of certain land to the United States and to revise the boundary of Chickasaw National Recreation Area, Oklahoma, S. 2397 and H.R. 3706, bills to adjust the boundary of the John Muir National Historic Site, S. 2432, to expand the boundaries of Wilson's Creek Battlefield National Park, S. 2567, to adjust the boundary of Redwood National Park in the State of California, and H.R. 1113, to authorize an exchange of land at Fort Frederica National Monument. SD-366
- Intelligence  
To hold closed hearings to examine certain intelligence matters. SH-219
- JULY 20
- 10 a.m.  
Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions  
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Subcommittee  
To hold hearings to examine performance and outcome measurement in substance abuse and mental health programs. SD-430
- 2:30 p.m.  
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs  
To hold an oversight hearing to examine the Semi-Annual Monetary Policy Report of the Federal Reserve. SH-216

JULY 21

9:30 a.m.

## Foreign Relations

To hold hearings to examine combating multilateral development bank corruption, focusing on the U.S. Treasury's role and internal efforts.

SD-419

10 a.m.

## Indian Affairs

To hold hearings to examine S. 519, to establish a Native American-owned financial entity to provide financial services to Indian tribes, Native American organizations, and Native Americans.

SR-485

2:30 p.m.

## Energy and Natural Resources

## Public Lands and Forests Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine S. 738, to designate certain public lands in Humboldt, Del Norte, Mendocino, Lake, Napa, and Yolo Counties in the State of California as wilderness, to designate certain segments of the Black Butte River in Mendocino County, California as a wild or scenic river, S. 1614, to des-

ignate a portion of White Salmon River as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, S. 2221, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to sell or exchange certain National Forest System land in the State of Oregon, S. 2253, to permit young adults to perform projects to prevent fire and suppress fires, and provide disaster relief, on public land through a Healthy Forest Youth Conservation Corps, S. 2334, to designate certain National Forest System land in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System, and S. 2408, to adjust the boundaries of the Helena, Lolo, and Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forests in the State of Montana.

SD-366

JULY 22

9 a.m.

## Governmental Affairs

## Investigations Subcommittee

To resume hearings to examine the extent to which consumers can purchase

pharmaceuticals over the Internet without a medical prescription, the importation of pharmaceuticals into the United States, and whether the pharmaceuticals from foreign sources are counterfeit, expired, unsafe, or illegitimate, focusing on the extent to which U.S. consumers can purchase dangerous and often addictive controlled substances from Internet pharmacy websites and the procedures utilized by the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection, the Drug Enforcement Administration, the United States Postal Service, and the Food and Drug Administration, as well as the private sector to address these issues.

SD-342

SEPTEMBER 21

10 a.m.

## Veterans' Affairs

To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to examine the legislative presentation of the American Legion.

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